

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

No. 3

## PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

### WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

#### Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys—About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Sep. 5—Butter firm at 19c; no offerings and no sales. Last week 18c; last year 19 1/2c. Output of the week, 742,800 lbs.

The Troubadours at the M. E. church Saturday, Sept. 10.

Clara Schilke has gone to Chicago on a visit for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Schilke entertained company from Chicago last week.

Mrs. Madden from Racine has been visiting at Mrs. A. Burke's recently.

For Rent—a seven room house on Main street. Inquire of Joseph Savage.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Rae of Waukegan spent Sunday with Antioch relatives.

Percy China, wife and baby, of Kenosha, are visiting Mr. China's mother this week.

A new cement walk is being laid in front of the property belonging to the Christian church.

School opened Monday with a total enrollment of one hundred and forty-nine pupils.

Frank McDonald who has been working for Eldon Horton left on Tuesday for Chicago.

Notice—tilling and ditching done on short notice. Address H. E. Ries, contractor, Antioch, Ill. 3tf

Frank and Victor China spent Monday and Tuesday with their brothers in Kenosha.

Miss Grace Judd, of Kenosha, is spending her vacation with relatives in this vicinity.

L. B. Grice and J. H. Dales now have new cement walks in front of their residences.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ames, of Waukegan, were over Sunday and Monday guests of Dr. and Mrs. Ames.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Crowley and Mr. Egbert Holserodt took in the Milwaukee fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Nettie Mack and daughters Lotus and Ruby spent the late part of the week with friends in Chicago.

Write to Alden, Biding & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Don't fail to hear The Troubadours and Miss Murray on Saturday, Sept. 10, at the M. E. church. It will be a musical treat.

Let everybody turn out to the caucus next Friday afternoon at the town hall. The polls will be open from 2:30 till 5:00 p. m.

We understand that John Van Patten, formerly of Antioch, has purchased some land at Chetek, Wis., and expects to build a house this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Coulman, of Chicago, were visiting Mrs. Coulman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor, over Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Fred Larson and daughter returned Monday from a two weeks visit with relatives at Muskegon and other points in Michigan.

Wanted—A competent girl for general housework until November at Beach Grove. Good wages to right girl. Address Mrs. A. W. Peables, R. F. D. No. 1, Antioch.

Miss Emily Louise Murray, who accompanies The Troubadours, is a dramatic reader of wonderful power and ability. Hear her Saturday, Sept. 10, at the M. E. church.

The Briglia Bros. of The Troubadours, will charm you with their violin and flute solos, as well as Michael Varrallo, who is one of the most pleasing performers upon the harp that is before the public today.

Wm. Keulman has moved his jewelry store into the building vacated by Henry Herman, next door to his old location, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

J. H. Cohn will move into his building recently vacated by Wm. Keulman, and as soon as carpenters can complete the necessary changes of the interior he will put in a full line of dry goods, groceries and notions.

At the Libertyville fair last Thursday pickpockets were numerous, and we understand that one of our citizens was relieved of quite a considerable sum. Jacob Savage also met with one of the gang, who happened to have his hand in Mr. Savage's pocket. He caught the fellow by the hand and succeeded in bringing him before the Justice who committed him to jail. Later the fellow furnished bail to the amount of \$200. The trial is set for the fourteenth of September.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ziegler spent Labor Day in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Altha Tier, of Chicago, are spending the week with friends here.

Master Willie Horton accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Labdon on their trip to St. Louis.

Miss Welch arrived in Antioch Friday preparatory to beginning school work on Monday.

O. B. Harrison and David Welch, were Hebron and Genoa Junction visitors a few days last week.

Mrs. Doris Trieger and daughter Ella, of Norwood Park, spent Friday with relatives in Antioch.

Mr. Harry Riggs, of Arizona, visited with relatives at this place the latter part of the week.

Mr. W. H. Hucker has been entertaining Mr. Chas. Sullivan, of River Forest, the past week.

Miss Maud Brogan, of Winthrop Harbor, spent Sunday with her mother at this place.

George Grice and son Earl, of Aurora, were visiting relatives and friends here the first of the week.

Alfred Horton, of Chetek, Wis., was here calling on relatives and friends the forepart of the week.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 13, at 6:30 o'clock the fourth quarterly conference of this year will be held in the M. E. church.

New and second-hand Pianos and Organs for sale or rent, or will trade for a good family horse. L. B. Grice, Antioch, Ill.

The Troubadours give the opening concert of the entertainment course, and it will probably be one of the best entertainments ever given in Antioch.

Rev. Simmons of Chicago preached in M. E. church Sunday morning. After the sermon he gave a short talk on "Children's Home" work, of which society he is a representative.

Jake Van Patten and his mother arrived home from Chetek, Wis., Monday evening, after a ten days visit with friends and relatives. Jake was so well pleased with the country that he bought a place.

Those who are contemplating buying auction sales this fall should call at this office for their bills, as we are putting out an attractive sale bill and at reasonable prices, and besides we print the list in the News.

Mr. G. D. Cleworth, who returned to his home in Chicago about two weeks ago, after having spent the greater part of the summer here is now in the hospital suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

For Sale—A \$5,000 stock of General Merchandise. Good location, clean stock, doing an annual business of \$2,400 per year. Investigate

James & Johnson, Antioch, Ill.

We are informed that the condensed milk factory at Genoa Junction have made a contract for milk for the next six months commencing October 1, at the average price of \$1.44 per hundred pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Langel gave a luncheon last Friday, among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Richardson, Mrs. E. E. Richardson, Mrs. Charles Clingman and Mr. J. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holmes are visiting with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Drury. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are about to move to Charlotte, Mich., where they expect to make their future home.

The Court of Honor members have rented the rooms over Thayer & Vicker's store and expect to hold their meeting there the third Saturday evening in September. Carpenters and plasterers are now busy getting the rooms ready.

Miss Anna Butler spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Westlake. She resumed her school duties in Chicago on Tuesday. Her many friends were glad to see her, and their good wishes go with her in her labors for the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Willett entertained a number of friends at their home near Channahon lake on Friday of last week. Mr. Richardson gave the entire party a ride in his jaunty steam launch and all report a very enjoyable time.

On Sunday morning at the M. E. church the pastor will speak on the subject "Christ Our Pattern", after which the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Let all make a special effort to be present at this blessed service. Regular service in the evening.

Rumor has gone abroad that exorbitant prices will be charged for admission to the Libertyville Trotting Association meeting on Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16. Such, however, is not the case, as we are informed by the secretary that the prices for admission are as follows: General admission 50c; Amphitheater 25c; Children 25c, and Vehicles 25c.

## VERMONT GIVES 33,000

### FAIR WEATHER IN POLITICAL BAROMETER

#### Unusual Large Plurality Held by Victor to Forecast Success in the November Election

The Vermont barometer reads fair weather for Republicans. Tuesday's state election, as indicated by returns up to midnight, resulted in a plurality of 33,000 for Charles J. Bell, Republican candidate for governor, over Eli H. Porter, Democrat.

Variations above and below the 25,000 Republican plurality mark in the September elections preceding presidential contests in the Green Mountain State have for more than a score of years been taken as auguries of the national battle, and the eyes of the country have awaited anxiously the forecasts from the political weather station at White River Junction.

Going back a score of years, the Republican pluralities in Vermont have been in excess of 25,000 three times—and in each of the years that those pluralities have prevailed a majority of Republican presidential electors have been chosen by the voters in the succeeding November. In 1884 and 1892 the Republican pluralities in September were below the 25,000 mark, and a Democratic president was inaugurated on the 4th of March of the following year each time.

Even back in 1834 the Vermont state elections have indicated national results, but the nation at large had not been begun to take notice of politico-meteorological conditions there. In 1876 the Republican candidate for governor had a plurality of 22,000.

Realizing the effect of the state result in Vermont upon the country at large, the Republican campaign managers sent their strongest cards there. Senator Fairbanks, the candidate for vice president, jumped from the prairies of Kansas to these rock-strewn hills, not because there was believed to be any danger of Vermont's failing to respond as usual with its electoral vote, but because of the moral effect, coupled with more or less superlativity, that Vermont majorities work in doubtful sections. Attorney General Moody and "Uncle Joe" Cannon were there to stir up latent enthusiasm.

Only once before has there been a Republican plurality at a September election exceeding that indicated by the returns and that was in 1896 when McKinley first defeated Bryan. Since 1896 the pluralities have been above 30,000, but never before.

### Millinery Opening

I will have my fall millinery opening at my store on Main street on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 9 and 10. Ladies hats, children's hats and caps, baby bonnets, with good material, neat needlework and true measure of yards on every article bought, at prices within the reach of all.

Mrs. Nina Seymour, Hegeman building, Main st.

### Aunt Jemima at the Depot.

Last Saturday was the gayest day at the depot this year, all the buses and carriages for miles around were there. In the center of the yard was an immense hay-rack, decorated with flags and signs. Mr. Ollie Barker, dressed as Aunt Jemima, in ginger-bread dress and sun bonnet and black as coal, drove the rack from the Sylvan House to welcome four of her friends.

When the 9:15 train pulled in it was plauded with signs "Hurrah for the Sylvan". Mr. and Mrs. Langel had a large crowd and every one had a big time. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Langel gave a luncheon Friday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Richardson, Mrs. E. C. Richardson, Mrs. Chas. Clingman and Mr. J. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Wisconsin Central Railway.

### Cut the Weeds in Front of Your Home

If the property owners would cut the grass and unsightly weeds along the sidewalks in front of their homes, our streets would present a much nicer appearance. In some places the weeds grow over the edges of the walks so that it is impossible to keep clothing dry on a wet morning. Let the good work begin at once.

### Republican Township Caucus.

Pursuant to a call by the Republican County Central Committee of Lake county, Illinois, the Republican voters of the township of Antioch, County of Lake and State of Illinois, are requested to meet in caucus on Friday, the 9th day of September A. D. 1904, at the town hall in the village of Antioch at 2:00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing fifteen delegates to the Republican convention to be held at Libertyville on the 10th day of September A. D. 1904.

Said caucus will be held open three hours and close at 5:00 o'clock p. m.

Signed: D. A. WILLIAMS, W. S. WESTLAKE, J. B. BURNETT, Republican Township Committee.

## MASONS MEET AT BRAYS LAKE

### Were Guests of Rising Sun Lodge No. 115—Banquet Served

On Monday evening of this week a goodly number of the members of Sequoit lodge A. F. and A. M. in response to an invitation issued to them by the officers and members of Rising Sun lodge number 115, A. F. and A. M. of Grayslake, availed themselves of the opportunity to meet at that place and be present at the initiation of three candidates in the third degree. A session was held in the afternoon at which two of the candidates were initiated. The evening session, at which one candidate was initiated was in charge of the Waukegan lodge, number 78, who exemplified the work in a most satisfactory manner. From out of the county there were present delegates from Chicago and McHenry, while nearly all the surrounding towns in the county, that could boast of having a Masonic lodge, were well represented. Deputy Lecturer Guiley, of Chicago, was present and took an active part in the work, and also offered many valuable suggestions.

At the close of the evening session the ladies of the Eastern Star invited the members to a banquet, which was served at the Woodman hall, and such an array of good things as they had prepared was astonishing. We have often heard of the bounteous banquets that these ladies have served on past occasions, but this was the first time that we have ever enjoyed the pleasure of being present. The tables fairly groaned under the weight of good things to eat, but they were soon relieved of their burden and the cravings of the inner man being satisfied each and all heartily entered into the spirit of merriment which prevailed the remainder of the evening.

After the banquet speechmaking was indulged in and merriment reigned supreme until a late hour. Many compliments were bestowed upon the officers and members of Rising Sun lodge and also upon the ladies of the Eastern Star in appreciation of the royal manner in which they had entertained their guests.

### At Lake Marie.

Mrs. Curtis and two children visited friends and relatives at Racine and Kenosha the fore part of the week.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Curtis entertained a number of ladies in a most novel and pleasing manner, each lady drew on a card a picture to represent the title of some well known book. Miss Melham, who is visiting at Vognella, won first prize for guessing the largest number of books and Mrs. Leichter who is visiting Mrs. Jos. Forbrich, won the prize for the most clever drawing, which represented "The Lamplighter." The sketches caused much fun and laughter and this entertainment was voted to be one of the most pleasant of the season.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Donker entertained ten couples and being of a very thoughtful disposition she kindly included the gentlemen in her invitations. The gentlemen were requested to each trim a ladies hat, and each one went to work with a will and in a short time the most wonderful creations in millinery were displayed. There were hats of all kinds and such an array woman is very, very seldom permitted to gaze upon. Mr. Geo. Prithor of Oak Park won the prize for the most artistic work and Dr. Watson captured the prize offered for the funniest hat. The ladies were honored by being permitted to wear these hats to supper and very becoming they proved to be. The one trimmed by Mr. Curtis deserves particular mention on account of its peculiar style, shape and finish.

### Missionary Tea and Convention

The annual missionary tea and convention will be held at the M. E. church at Antioch on Tuesday, Sept. 13. The afternoon session will begin at 2:30 o'clock. A fine program has been prepared and will consist of an address by Mrs. Scofield, of Chicago, solos, recitations, etc. From five to seven a first class supper will be served in the basement of the church. The evening session will begin at eight o'clock and promises to be very interesting. Every one is most cordially invited to attend this convention.

### Libertyville Races

On the fifth page of this paper will be found an advertisement of the Libertyville Trotting Association meeting, which will be held at their new track Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16. A new feature has been added since the advertisement was sent out, in the shape of one running race each day with good field horses.

### Weight of Dead Sea Water.

A gallon of distilled water weighs ten pounds, of sea water ten and three-fourths pounds, of Dead sea water twelve pounds. There are eight and one-half pounds of salt in every 100 pounds of Dead sea water to two and four-fifths pounds in ordinary sea water.

## BALK AT YARDS PEACE

### STRIKERS REJECT TERMS AGREED ON

#### Idle Ones Say They'll Continue Fight for Principle, Even if They Lose in the End

Peace between the packers and their former employees is as remote as ever. By an unexpected revolt against the advice of their leaders, the strikers on Tuesday voted not to accept the terms of settlement agreed on by President Donnelly and the packers, and expressed determination to continue the long struggle, even though they might go down in defeat in fighting for what they consider principle. Practically all the Chicago unions voted to remain on strike, the poll in this city being sufficiently large to overrule the unions in other cities which cast their ballots in favor of a settlement. President Donnelly and his advisers refused to give out the tabulated figures last night, but from another source it was learned that the vote was emphatically unfavorable to peace on the terms under consideration.

Absence of any provision for the unskilled workmen in the terms agreed to between Donnelly and the packers proved to be the chief barrier to peace. The strikers said they would be betraying the cause for which they have fought should they leave the unskilled men to obtain re-employment as best they could. They argued that inasmuch as the strike was called in order to prevent a reduction in the wages of the unskilled men, these men must be protected in some way.

"This whole controversy could be settled without any trouble if some agreement could be obtained in regard to the unskilled workmen," said a strike leader last night. "It remains for the packers to grant a concession of that character in order to end the strike and prevent a continuance of suffering among the strikers and their families."

A big crowd gathered at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, where several of the unions met. The beef luggers' union, the first to assemble, decided by a vote of 247 to 47 to remain on strike.

"We have been out for eight weeks and we might as well stick," said one of the luggers.

The beef casing workers, by a vote of 195 to 57, refused to accept the peace proposition. At many of the meetings the outcome of the voting was kept a secret, while at others the general result only was announced.

Miss Mary McDowell, of the University of Chicago Settlement, attended a number of the meetings and addressed the strikers. "I simply explained the strike situation as far as I knew it," said Miss McDowell. "I did not attempt to influence the vote."

### Air Ship Makes Trip.

In an air ship which he was able to steer at will, T. C. Benlow of Butte, Mont., made a trip at the World's Fair grounds. His success in operating the machine enabled him to qualify as a contestant for the prize of \$100,000 offered by the exposition company to the aeronaut who will make the journey from there to the Washington Monument in an airship or balloon.

Prof. Benlow's entry is the first airship to qualify for the contest. In the test it required about twenty minutes to expand the gas bag sufficiently to lift the car, which rose to a height of 100 feet. Owing to the high wind the ship was not turned loose, but was tethered to the earth with a strong rope. In rising the car was almost dashed against a fence by the wind.

The machine was sailed for a distance of 500 yards by Prof. Benlow. In handling the air ship he demonstrated to the satisfaction of all observers that it is dirigible and that he will not be at the mercy of every breeze that blows when he makes the attempt to reach the monument. Only three motors were used in the trial but eight are to be operated on the Washington trip. The test was considered highly satisfactory under the conditions.

### The Cause of Sleep.

The man who is kept awake by pain, or who suffers in any other way from lack of sleep, can usually obtain it by the use of a drug. Such sleep, however, is generally regarded as unnatural, and hypnotic drugs are avoided when possible. But now comes Mr. Raphael Dubois, a French physiologist, who tells us that all sleep is the result of drugging, the sleep-producer being carbonic-acid formed within the system.

### Favors Diplomatic Dignity.

The wife of the British ambassador to Washington, Lady Durand, has set her face against the rapid social life of many of the women of the national capital. Of champagne drinking she has a special abhorrence. Lady Durand does not profess primness, but she thinks a little more of dignity should be observed in diplomatic circles.

## STILL CALL FOR HORSESHOES.

### Trolley Cars and Automobiles Have Little Reduced the Output

"How about horseshoes?" was asked of a dealer in iron and steel supplies, including horseshoes, by a reporter, in connection with the increased use of automobiles and trolleys.

"No, it hasn't," was the reply. "We are selling as many horseshoes as ever. It was thought when the trolley car was introduced that 'something' was going to happen; but the trolley cars came in so gradually that their introduction had no effect on the horseshoe trade, and it is so as to the auto. Horses yet remain in general use, and the demand for horseshoes still continues."

There are fourteen concerns in United States manufacturing horseshoes. Their annual output is somewhere about 1,000,000—kegs of shoes each.

### Voices of Native Africa

The timbre of the voices of the native Africans is usually strong and sweet in the melody, and is a notable peculiarity about it. It is the forced key in which they carry on conversation, a melody of quiet tones of civility, scarcely ever heard among the whites. They literally shout and, in their habit, it is a matter of indifference to them whether they are speaking to whom they are speaking to or twenty yards away. Most tireless chatterers, they are. "I doubt whether a single person in the world talks so much so much. Their laughter is a healthy, natural, strained—a most exhilarating sound."

### Students From Africa

Columbia University's school is clearly ahead of the times, so far as the names of its students are concerned. Full-blooded African from the coast, named James Eumens Mensa Ostiwadu Humanpangyir-Aggrey. The other, S. Desikachar Sheshadry Iyragan East Indian. Both are said to be students. The former will be the first negro to receive the Ph.D. from Columbia.

### Scores the "Score"

Wayne MacVeagh, ex-ambassador of the United States to Cuba, has scored a victory in his neighborhood. He has won the hearts of the natives, and declares that many of these machines are crazy and seem to get no of them at a moderate along the country road. harm is done. Mr. MacVeagh's sentiment that is widely rapidly intensifying.

### Timely and Appropriate

S. S. Brown, owner of the horse that wrestled with an Irish Lad in the Big cap, was congratulated after by a friend.

"I'm not inquisitive, friend, 'why did you give such a name?'"

"Named it after my cook," answered Mr. Brown.

"Why?" was the query.

"Because," replied Mr. Brown, "it isn't the first time a broomstick beat an Irish Lad."—New York Times.

### Writes Daily Letter to Brother.

There is one habit that Henry G. Davis, candidate of the democracy for vice president, has contracted with which he will not let even the distractions of a campaign interfere. He has a brother named Tom to whom he has all his life made it a practice to write a letter daily. They have never had a disagreement. No matter how many engagements he has with politicians, Mr. Davis goes to his room early, even while in New York, to write his daily letter to Tom.

### The Real Purpose of Grass.

A small city girl whose only playground is a paved court had the good luck recently to spend a day with her cousin in the country. Almost her first experience was a hard, full-length tumble out in the fields. As she picked herself up she seemed surprised to miss the bruises. Then she exclaimed delightedly: "Isn't it lucky that the grass was there!"

## LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	.....	40 00
Corn—70 lbs. ear	.....	20 00
Hay	.....	97 00 2 13 00
MILL FEED.		
Bran	.....	420 00
Middlings	.....	20 00 23 00
Glutens	.....	21 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	.....	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat	.....	1 00
HOGS.		
Hogs—Live weight	.....	9 00
Hogs—Dressed	.....	6 75
POULTRY.		
Turkeys	.....	10c
Ducks	.....	10c
Geese	.....	10c
Chickens—Live weight	.....	6c



# he Sea Scourge

## CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

"What do you think of that?" uttered the girl indignantly, and with much surprise. "Then he deceived you, Mary, wickedly deceived you. On that point our vessel lay at our rendezvous at Manila. Six of our men lay at the point of death, and when they heard that I meant to leave them they went to the children, and begged me not to forsake them to death. What could I do? Those men had been friends to me, and I knew that some of them would have laid down their very lives for me in case of need. I asked Laroon to run the brig to Silver Bay, but he would not. I asked him what was to become of our sick men. His answer was this: 'Let them die if they will. We can get new men more easily than we can cure them.' I told him to come, and to tell me that I had remained behind to save the lives of some of my suffering fellow creatures."

"Oh!" murmured the maiden, once more throwing her arms about the youth's neck. "I could not believe all that he meant for me to believe, but yet I was sad and unhappy. But I bless you now. Ah, Paul, I should have been happier had I known all before."

"Then you may be happy that you know all now. And if the knowledge of my truth will make you happy, be so."

"Paul—happy now," she exclaimed. "What shall the future be?" "I know what you mean," and holding her face, Paul continued: "It was a subject that I desired most to know. I am not safe here. I am resolved not to remain any longer. I can help. Many a time I have fled from the wicked man, and rather die than go alone. Some time when I can take you some-then I will flee from them. Do understand me, Mary?"

"Paul," she said, "I would you flee with me?" "How gladly—how quickly!"

"When we have fled, would you be for life?"

"Anything—everything—for you, my dear master."

## CHAPTER IX.

Some moments after this the twain were locked in each other's arms. The young man spoke: "Mary," he said, "we have a strange vessel on board our vessel. He knows we are to live in America."

The maiden started up and looked her companion almost wildly in the face; but extreme emotion soon passed away, and she was more calm.

"I told me some things," continued she, "which I remembered. Do you remember the name of Humphrey?"

"I repeated the name several times, a sort of intense gleam rested upon her countenance."

"Surely, Paul, there is something familiar in the sound of that name, but I do not call it to mind."

"I should not suppose you could, for you were not over three years old when we both came with Laroon. But this man of whom I speak has seen us both, in years gone by—when we were both very small—at Col. Stephen Humphrey's; and I remember of calling some one 'Uncle Stephen.' I remember it well."

"Oh, Mary, we must escape from here! I know that Laroon has no right to us, and I cannot divest myself of the idea that he did a great sin when he took us away from our home," said Paul.

"Then he is not your father?" uttered the maiden, with some energy.

"No," answered Paul, quickly and energetically. "I know he is not my father. Not only does every feeling of my soul assure me that such is not the case, but Laroon's own manner proves it. And then this man—Buffo Burnington, he calls himself—assures me that he is not. Thank heaven, I owe no spark of being to that dark-skinned man!"

There was another silence of some moments, at the end of which Paul resumed:

"Laroon was here last night. Of course, you saw him? What did he say?"

"I could not tell you. He talked very strangely at times, and—very laugh at me, and think me very foolish—but certainly he did talk more like a lover than a guardian."

Paul started and turned pale.

"Laroon does love you—all he is capable of loving. If we remain here you are lost. Now, I know what his strange words to me have meant. He means that you shall be his wife!"

The fair girl gazed into her companion's face for some moments without speaking, and the fixed, vacant look of the eyes showed that she was thinking of something past.

"Heaven have mercy on me!" she at length uttered, clasping her hands together. "It is for that that perhaps that he has called the mirrors—four of them—to the castle, and bade them remain here. It is for that that he has given directions for the night-watch doubled, and for having no soul pass out from here save the crew of the brig, and the fishermen and hunters."

"And how has it been with you since he was here last? Have you been strictly watched?"

"I have been but a prisoner, Paul—but a mere prisoner. I have not been allowed to go outside of these walls without two attendants, and one of those must be from Laroon's blind followers. His negroes have kept an eye upon me all the time, and I do not think that during the past year I could have escaped, even had I bent my whole energies to the purpose all the time. But do you—oh, do you think that he means to—"

"I fear he means to make you his wife."

The maiden bowed her head, and her frame shook with strong emotion. It was now growing dusk, for the sun had set some time since, and the shades of night were beginning to gather over the things of earth. Mary turned to the window, and looked out. Paul arose and walked several times across the room, and when he stopped it was close by the door which opened to the corridor by which he had entered. Just as he stopped he was sure he heard some one at the door. Without waiting to reflect, he opened it and saw a black

woman just hurrying from the spot. His first impulse was to spring out into the corridor and catch her, and he obeyed it on the instant.

"What are you doing here?" was his first question, as he seized the negress by the arm. She was one of Laroon's slaves, some fifty or sixty years of age, with a face upon which were marked cunning and cruelty. "What are you doing here?" repeated Paul, in no very gentle terms.

"Nodden" was the short reply. "Then why are you here?"

"Cause I have to be here—all ober the house jus' what I'm a mind to."

As the woman gave this answer she freed herself by a jerk from the youth's grasp, and then hastened away. Paul returned to the room where he had left Mary, and found her just coming toward him.

"Paul," she said, "I thought you told me that Laroon would remain on board the brig until you returned."

"So I did," said the young man, with some surprise.

"But he is here now."

"Impossible!"

"I am sure I saw him in the garden but a moment ago, and he was gazing most closely up at my window."

Paul started to the window and looked out, but he could see nothing. The window overlooked a small garden which was enclosed within the wall, and Mary pointed to a clump of orange shrubs, where she had seen Laroon. But it was now too dark to see objects plainly at such a distance, and Paul gave up the search. But he was not easy. First, he believed that the old slave had been set to watch him, and if Laroon had really come up from the brig, then there was something serious in the wind.

Mary ordered her attendants to prepare supper in her own apartment, and candles were brought and the meal was served. Paul ate almost in silence, for he was very uneasy, and he wished not to force doubts upon his fair companion; and Mary, too, was far from being easy in her mind.

## CHAPTER X.

While Paul and Mary were eating their supper, there was a scene transpiring in another part of the building that was not wholly unconnected with their interests.

Mari Laroon had come up from the brig, though he had not come in a boat. He had administered a powerful dose of opium to the old gunner, and as soon as the invalid was asleep, he had been set on shore for the purpose, as he said, of taking a look at the country. As soon as his boat had returned, and he had got out of sight of the crew, he had started for the castle.

It was an out-of-the-way apartment in which the pirate captain now was, and he had one companion—the very woman whom we have seen at the young people's door, and whom Paul caught in the very act.

"Now, what have you heard?" asked Mari, with much eagerness.

"Oh, I heard lots," returned the old negress, showing the whites of her eyes prodigiously. "Paul said you wasn't his father, and Miss Mary say she was duffer glad. Den dey tole—o rudder Mari's Paul tole 'bout a man 'board de brig, as tole him you for sartain sure wasn't his father."

"That is some of Mr. Buffo Burnington's—"

"Dat's um, dat's um, mas'r," interrupted the slave, clapping her hands. "Dat's his name, 'cause I heard Mas'r Paul say so."

"But tell me, Hagar, what else did Paul say about this fellow?"

"Oh, he said lots. Fust, dis man tole him when he was born, and who he lib wid when he was a little planninny. Den he tole him 'bout—'bout de man what he call uncle. It was Humphrey. Dat's um for sartain sure."

The pirate's black eyes now emitted sparks of fire. He walked up and down the narrow apartment several times like a caged tiger. At length he stopped, being somewhat cooled down.

"Now, tell me what else the boy and girl talked about."

"He lubs her and she lubs him, and dey talk 'bout runnin' away."

"Did they make any plans for so doing?"

"No, not as I knows on. But dey was boff of um duffer 'frail you war goin' to marry wid Mary."

Mari Laroon walked up and down the room, and when he stopped there was a dark smile upon his face.

"Hagar," he said, "you have done well, and you shall be rewarded for it. You must watch them carefully, and be sure that they more not into the garden without you are close upon them. Follow them everywhere they go and hear every word they say. And, mind, not one lip that I have been here to-night—not a word to a living soul. I shall be here to-morrow night, and then you shall tell me what more you have seen and heard."

Hagar promised to obey, and shortly afterward the pirate captain left the place. He passed out through the garden, and thence he made his exit by way of a postern, and then hurried off by the upland path to the bay, which he reached about 9 o'clock. At a given signal a boat came off for him, and his patient was not awake, so he fancied there would be no trouble on account of poor Ben.

After Paul and Mary had finished their supper and the things had been removed, they sat down and commenced to converse once more. The young man had thought much during the meal, and he was now ready to go ahead with his investigations.

"Mary," he said, "are you sure that was Mari Laroon whom you saw in the garden?"

"Just as sure as I am that I see you now," replied the maiden.

"Then of course he has come to watch us. I know him well. Is there any one in the castle whom you have occasion to think he would select in preference to another for a spy?"

"Oh, yes; he would take old Hagar for that business."

"And she is the one whom I found at the door. Does she answer your summons?"

"Yes, always; but you will get nothing from her, for she is as crafty as a fox, and as cunning as mortal can be."

"Never mind. I may not get any words from her to that effect, but I can read much from her looks. Will you call her?"

Mary arose and pulled a cord that hung near her, and ere long a young Indian girl appeared, and Mary requested her to send Hagar up. The girl disappeared, and in a short time afterwards Hagar made her appearance.

"Hagar," said Paul, speaking kindly and with a smile, "I forgot to tell you before, but the captain wants you to have everything ready for him to-morrow night as he will be here at that time."

"Sartin," replied the old woman, with a twinkling of the brown eyes that Paul at once understood.

"That was the order he sent by me, and for the sake of doing my duty I give it, but you needn't make the preparations, for he will not come. This 'Hagar' he fell and broke his leg."

"Hi, hi, hi—yahl!" laughed the old slave. "Guess Mas'r Paul don't know nuffen 'bout it."

"But I do know. The poor man is suffering the most excruciating agony, and he cannot bear to be brought up here."

The old woman smiled, but spoke not a word.

"What do you think about it?" asked Paul.

"I think I'll do same as you do. I get 'um all ready so to obey orders."

Hagar went out, and as soon as Paul was sure she was out of hearing, he said:

"So she has seen him. How did she know his leg was not broken, if she had not seen him. But do not fear, for Mari Laroon will have his hands and head both full when he attempts to come, directly to the antagonistic with me. Very fortunately, I know as much as he does, and more, too; for I know just how much he knows, while he will not dream that I mistrust him."

"But how much do you think he does know?" asked Mary.

"Why, I feel confident he knows nearly all we said before you saw him in the garden. I am confident Hagar heard it all, and if she did, then the captain knows it all now. I am more sorry for Burnington than for myself; but I will put him on his guard as soon as I go on board. I wish I knew more of that man."

"Why?" uttered the maiden. "Is there anything peculiar about him?"

"Of course there must be; and since I have been here I have thought more of him than I ever did before. His face is before me, and I see it plainly—I see it as something that I have already seen before; and yet, so strange is that face that even an infant should not seem to forget it. And then his voice, too. But I cannot think—I cannot call up clearly, or even dimly, anything of him in the past."

"But what is he, Paul?" asked Mary, much interested. "What sort of looking man?"

"At first sight he is one of the most homely, repulsive men I ever saw. He has but one eye, and the yellow socket is very much disfigured. His face is very much disfigured and is very dark, his hair red and short, and crisp, his brow very low and overhanging, his face all distorted and grim; and beside all this, one of his legs is much shorter than the other."

"Surely," returned Mary, with a smile, "you have painted not a very inviting figure."

"So he appeared to me; but since I have talked with him he seems different. When three stout men had set upon me, he came up and overcame them. When not another of my shipmates noticed me, he sought me out in my need and saved me. He stuck bravely, too."

"Oh, how I shall love him now," murmured the fair girl, while her zeal brought a bright teardrop to her eye. Paul understood her meaning, and his grateful look was reward enough.

(To be continued.)

## HEROISM OF A BOER BOY.

Faces Death Rather Than Reveal the Whereabouts of His Companions.

Major Seely, D. S. O., tells a pathetic story of a little Boer lad who preferred to die rather than give any information likely to result in the capture of his fellow countrymen.

On one occasion during the war, Major Seely said, he was instructed to get some volunteers and try to capture a commandant at a farmhouse some 20 miles away. He got the men ready and they set out. It was a rather desperate enterprise, but they got to the farmhouse all right, only to find, however, that the elusive Boer had cleared out in an unknown direction.

"It was vitally important that the British force should get some information of the Boers' catching them and not they catching the Boer commandant. At the farmhouse they saw a good-looking Boer boy and some yeomen. Major Seely asked the boy if the commandant had been there, and he said in Dutch, taken by surprise, 'Yes.'"

"Where has he gone?" was the next question, and the boy became suspicious and answered, 'I don't know.'"

"I decided then," continued Major Seely, "to do a thing for which I hope I may be forgiven, because my men's lives were in danger. I threatened the boy with death if he would not disclose the whereabouts of the general. He still refused, and I put him against a wall and said I would have him shot. At the same time I whispered to my men, 'For heaven's sake, don't shoot.'"

"The boy still refused, although I could see he believed I was going to have him shot. I ordered the men to 'present.' Every rifle was leveled at the boy. 'Now,' I said, 'before I give the word which may have the general's life.'"

"I remember the look in the boy's face—a look such as I have never seen before but once. He was transfixed before me. Something greater almost than anything human shone from his eyes. He threw back his head and said in Dutch, 'I will not say.' There was nothing left," concluded the major, "but to shake hands with the boy and go away."

A man likes to think that others think he is better than he is.



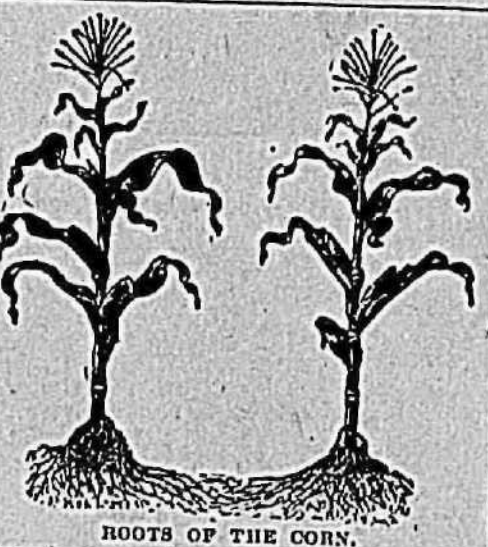
## Points in Corn Growing.

The art of raising corn is summed up in Indiana Farmer: The cut of corn plants in a row distance part is shown for the purpose of impressing the reader with the importance of better methods of cultivation than those formerly pursued; in other words, to show the necessity of shallow level cultivation after the corn plant is a few feet high.

This country has the only productive and profitable corn belt in the world. The demand and increasing price of corn in the last five years have raised the annual production to about 2,000,000,000 bushels, and yet the average per acre for the whole country is only 24.2 bushels. It is a rather remarkable fact that on the poor soils of New England the average production per acre is largest. This is doubtless due to the fact that better fertilization, cultivation and seed selection is practiced there. It is a very well known fact that there is great advantage in seed selection. Many instances of this have shown that on the same quality of soils fifteen bushels per acre have been produced, more than where the work of selecting seed was neglected. Again, it has been shown that corn growing on lands the previous year in leguminous crops has greatly increased in production.

The best corn growers now begin cultivation with weeder or harrows before, or by the time, the corn begins to appear above the ground, this both for the purpose of destroying the germinating weeds as well as to put the soil in better condition for corn growth. It is always important that the ground be stirred after rains, where crust forms and starts rapid evaporation of the moisture. It is well settled now that a good dust mulch of two or three inches' depth is one of the things necessary in corn cultivation.

Formerly deep cultivation was practiced, but it is now seen that this was a mistake. When the crop is three or four feet high the ground begins to mat with the fine fibrous roots which extend from row to row, as shown in the cut. When six to eight feet high these fine root feeders of the plant have made a complete mat between the rows. In deep cultivation, reaching down to five or six inches, these



fine plant feeders are broken off, and growth toward maturity is checked. Of course, new fibrous roots will form from those broken, but loss is sustained and never fully recovered. It is the same when a calf or pig has its growth checked by starving for food; it can never fully recover the loss.

## Keep Up the Milk Flow.

Every dairyman knows that when a cow is allowed, through lack of succulent food, to fall off in her milk, it is impossible to again bring her back to the original flow, no matter how bountifully she is fed. Even if the food costs more than the milk during the summer drought, it is best to keep it up if it is intended to milk the cow through the fall and winter. To allow the milk yield to run down is to court a double loss. The loss of the milk is something, but if the milk is going to a creamery that is co-operative in any phase the lessened supply from all the patrons will increase proportionately the cost of making butter and thus force a further loss on the patron. Unfortunately on most of our farms it is looked upon as the regular thing to have the cows fall off in their milk at this time of year, and nothing is done to prevent it. This not doing anything is the hardest thing to overcome when we are trying to induce the adoption of methods that will insure the continuation of the flow of milk during early summer through the hot weather. This is a hard period for our creamery men, but the loss always gets back to the farmers in the end. This should be remembered and measures taken to insure different results.—St. Louis Republic.

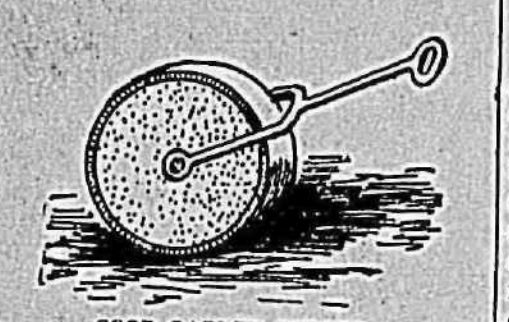
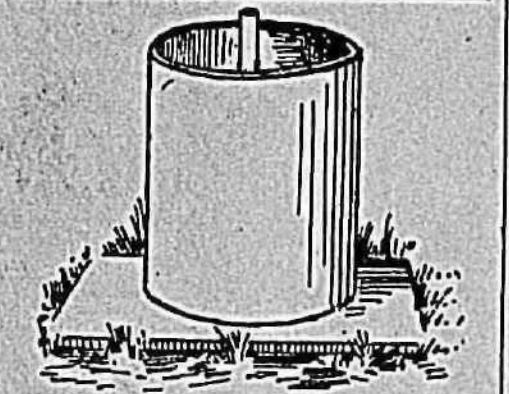
## Work Horse in Hot Weather.

How many drivers are there who think that a horse would be more comfortable if his harness is taken off when he comes in hot, tired and sweaty from a forenoon's work? Just as man likes to take off his hat, boots and sweaty stockings at the team is refreshed by being unharnessed. A horse is never so hot that a half-pail full of water will injure him, and it is a cruel custom to put the horse in a close stall without a sup of water to cool his parched mouth, while the driver goes to liquidate at the pump. It is considered unwise to allow a horse to

drink a large quantity of water just before or immediately after eating. By giving them a pail full of water on coming in from the field the horses will relish their hay, and by the time they are unharnessed another pail full may be given and grain fed. Then, before going to the field, allow them to drink as much as desired. And this will be more nearly the proper quantity than if permitted to fill up when first coming in from the field. A horse is too valuable to neglect, and careful attention not only pays in his increased usefulness, but an animal which stands so high in the scale of intelligence is entitled to humane treatment.—Exchange.

## Making a Gun-Don Roller.

Get a piece of two-foot earthenware tiling about fourteen inches in diameter and set it on a board, as shown in the top picture. Place an iron rod



GOOD GARDEN ROLLER.

exactly in the center, passing down through the board about an inch and projecting above the tiling about the same distance—that is, two inches. Now fill in the tiling to the top with cement and broken rocks, the cement being two parts sand to one of dry cement. Have the ends faced with the clear mixture of sand and cement—that is, with none of the broken rock appearing in view. Now arrange a handle upon the projecting iron bar in the center, as shown in the lower picture, and the roller is complete.

Should the outer covering of tiling ever become broken by accident, there will still be left a firm roller of cement that has hardened to rock-like consistency.

Poultry and Small Fruits.

The writer has been much interested in a fruit and poultry farm which he has visited yearly for the last five years, and the results obtained on this farm have been such that they are worth attention here. The owner was over sixty years old when he took up this work. He had been a farmer all his life and had raised both fruit and poultry to a limited extent. As he grew older the sons left the farm and it became too much of a burden. He sold it and bought ten acres on the outskirts of a city of 25,000 people. At the end of the first year from chicks raised and fowls bought he had ninety-four laying hens. One acre of strawberries was also in good condition for a first crop the following summer.

At the end of five years he has nearly three hundred fowls and pullets for egg production, markets many broilers, roasters and fowls and has three acres in strawberries. With the help of one man all the work is done, and our friend is making more actual money beyond the cost of his living than he had ever made on the farm of seventy acres, and with a much smaller investment. There are possibilities in this combination in many sections of the country, and they are well worth looking into. Plenty of hard work in it, of course, and many disappointments, but under skilled management it will bring success.—Indianapolis News.

Farm Notes.

Close inbreeding is a short cut to temporary success.

A poor appetite in an animal suggests some weakness.

Hogs may be fed corn as soon as the grain begins to harden.

All things considered, early plowing is best for fall wheat.

A fattened old cow has a larger proportion of waste than a young animal.

All animals require a variety in their food in order to make the best gains.

Set the milk as quickly as possible after milking to get perfect rising of the cream.

The temporary gate, or the make-shift fence, will often cause more trouble than making a good one.

The housefly lives about ten days, during which time it can give at least a month of trouble to the housekeeper.

Quantity in clover hay counts for less than quality. Now is the time to arrange for quality by cutting it in the right time.

As many as a dozen farmers have found out that it does not pay to keep hogs and poultry in the same enclosure. It is to be hoped that more will learn this fact by another year.

Many a man who does not have any confidence in himself or in God has implicit confidence in an old, warped horsehoe. It is strange how some people who are intelligent will act.

The soil physiologist who claims the soil needs no fertility to keep it up, but that it produces according to climatic and cultural conditions, has hit wide the mark.

## A DETHRONED MONARCH.

In his "Frontier Sketches," James Steele, writing of the days when the buffalo still roamed the plains, tells of a pathetic incident of which he was the witness. Mr. Steele, resting on a little hill at no great distance from a feeding herd, noticed a scarred and shaggy old buffalo, which stood on the outskirts of the group.

He was a big old fellow, the hero of many a fight, but it was evident that now he had been defeated in battle and that his rule was ended. Reluctant to accept the fact, he hung about his former subjects, pretending to eat. The herd was busy cropping the grass with a continual rasping sound, and utterly ignoring the presence of their former king.

Presently a young calf came out toward the solitary grazer; a miniature and foolish slip of a buffalo, with his little black nose all wet and wrinkled. Curiously and inexperience and moved him to come to his father, and the two touched noses amicably. As if encouraged, the veteran edged a little nearer the herd. Then a strong young bull made a sudden approach, giving utterance to certain ominous groans and snortings. The solitary one stopped chewing and the antagonists faced.

The old boy straightened out his whip of a tail to a line with his back, gathered his four black hoofs together, arched his spine and stood shaking his huge front. He was old and lame, but he never faltered. The young bull came on slowly, twisting his tail in circles as grand as that small organ could compass. His eyes rolled in redness and his nostrils were distended. Whack! The two cur's foreheads came together. There was a long, straining push in which every tendon seemed stretched to the utmost. The vigorous thrust was followed by an easing off for another collision.

Such dead-end of strength could not last long. The old crusader's foot slipped. There was a sudden lunge, a spring forward, and the horn of the young bull raked upward through his antagonist's flank. Again and again the buffalo tried to make his old ward of head to head, but in vain. With the agony of defeat in his eyes and the blood flowing from his wounds, he still refused to be conquered. Finally, with falling strength, opiumed, with hanging tongue and pitifully panting, he stood motionless, unable to fight, unwilling to retreat.

The others came about him and added their scornful snorts and digs to his humiliation. There he stood, whipped and sullen, but still obstinate.

The other buffaloes gradually dropped away, leaving him once more alone. Then the little calf pounced up with arched back and elevated tail, and gave his venerable parent to understand in plain terms that he held himself in readiness to give him a tremendous drubbing. It was exasperating to see this young milkop imitate its seniors. The poor old veteran did not so much as look at him.

Then his calfship poked his foolish head with a considerable thump against the old one's nose. But it hurt him and he ambled off to his mother. The old buffalo seemed not to notice his babyish persecutor, but I suspect it broke his heart. He turned sorrowfully, and slowly limped away.

## Took the First Tow.

The late John H. Hamline, of Chicago, was one of the foremost advocates of civil service reform in that city, says the Outlook, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the law that established the merit system there. Although the mayor who appointed the first civil service commission was notoriously hostile to the measure, and planned to render it useless, Mr. Hamline did not hesitate to accept a place on it.

"How can you compromise with the opposition," he was asked, "by getting on a commission like that, which will have no power?"

"When I am going anywhere," he replied, "I do not wait for a star. I hitch my cart to anything which happens to be going my way."

It is worthy of note that having climbed aboard his cart he managed, to the mayor's amazement, to keep it straight in the path of municipal reform, and made the law effective, despite all opposition.

## Miss Gentry's Curious Hat.

Miss Gentry has in her collection a ladies' hat which is strictly an agricultural product. The body of the hat is vegetable cream lace; the trimming is flowers made of grass rope and corn husks, parti-colored, and ribbons of cotton batting, natural color, the whole ornamented with peacock feathers. The gourd takes a beautiful finish, and Miss Gentry has furnished and ornamented her collection so as to make it exceedingly attractive as well as instructive. She has a banjo made out of a gourd and covered with buckskin, and on a large sugar gourd is a bar of music of the old negro reel, "Sugar in de Gourd." One who is familiar with the old-time negro would associate with it "Tabbit in de Pea Patch" and the old-time cotton picking and corn shucking, and the dance at night in the cabin on the puncheon floor, or the summer time negro dances in the moonlight on the lawn.

It is unfortunate that this faith a woman has in a worthless husband can't be cashed at a grocery store.

If you eat corn on the cob, don't aggravate your offense by mixing a muscatel up in it.







# THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Large, Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## FOR CIRCUIT CLERK

I shall be a candidate for re-nomination, for a second term, to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Lewis U. Brockway.

The assurance with which great enterprises are being undertaken, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, is evidence that confidence prevails among all classes of men as regards the future, and that the country has settled down to the conclusion that there will be neither a change of government or of politics. A million-dollar power plant on the banks of the Susquehanna river at York Haven, Pa. has just been started. It will furnish power and light for a number of years. There has been a great merger of the lines in Ohio, and a mortgage of \$750,000. A half million of land now desert, are to be reclaimed. The Imperial Valley, in California, 600,000 is to be invested in irrigation and a system of parks in western Massachusetts and northern Connecticut. A station on the Connecticut river, which will feed the wires with which it will run all over the two States, many other similar enterprises are being noticed, all going to show that the future is assured.

Mr. Taft has been speaking his mind about President Roosevelt. He says: "I never met a man who has less pride of opinion than Roosevelt. He has formed in his mind a set of opinions presented to him for his consideration. I met a man who is so amenable to reason, so anxious to reach a just conclusion, so willing to sacrifice a preconceived opinion as the President of the United States, he is not a tyrant but a leader. Does the American nation think this?"

It is quite remarkable how the demagogue is scaling down all the supposed differences between them and the republicans. Thus far the campaign has been fought on negative lines with the sinning of the general assault upon Senator Roosevelt and that has narrowed down to his policy in the conduct of his office. Senator Bailey recently said in Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The dullest man knows perfectly well that free trade is an absolute impossibility in this republic."

An effort will be made during the coming session of Congress for the establishment of a department of Mining and Metallurgy. By reason of its great influence upon all other resources and industries and the advancement of the country, many men of influence think mining should receive equal consideration with agriculture and other pursuits. Certain it is that it is worth while to keep a weather bureau running, the government might recognize an important industry like mining.

Official reports from Canada show that this country's commercial relations with that highly loyal province are in a very satisfactory state, even without reciprocity. For the year ending June 30, 1904, as compared with 1903, there has been a decline in Canadian exports of over \$12,000,000, and an increase of over \$17,000,000 in imports. The imports are mostly from the United States, while the decline in exports is owing to the falling off of sales in England.

Recently Ex-Attorney General P. C. Knox took an outing trip to Europe. Some people wondered how he could afford it. The cat is now out of the bag. Mrs. Lawrence C. Phipps, of Pittsburg, who is contesting a divorce suit with her husband gave Mr. Knox a retaining fee of \$25,000. He just went over to England to see an uncle of the young man who is trying to divorce his wife.

Ottawa, Canada, is rather startled at the announcement that it is quite possible that a daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York, may occupy Rideau Hall as the next vice-rein of Canada. What in the world will England come to, if one American woman sits on the throne of India and another on the throne of Canada.

Speaker Cannon is still on the stump. Now and then he says a very wise thing. "Parker's speech," he recently announced "proves to be nothing to any man." He also says that the labor question is only a question of the division of profits.

Senator Lodge is quite well satisfied with the political situation. He says that while President Roosevelt's majority will not be as large as McKinley's was in 1900, nevertheless he will win by a good margin.

Predictions are freely made by the Republicans of Vermont that that state will go republican by 25,000 majority.

Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, dyspepsia and strengthen the stomach. Sold by Swan's drug store.

**When Subjects Rebel.**  
For three weeks he had borne all the horrors of spring cleaning without a murmur. Then his patience gave way. "And you," sobbed his wife—"you used to tell me I was your queen." "Yes," he said, with a wild glare in his eye; "but when a man finds his queen has used his tobacco jar for pale oak varnish and his best meerschaum pipe for a tack hammer he begins to grasp the advantages of a republic."—Stray Stories.

**Force of Habit.**  
The master plumber had become rich, and was going abroad for his health. On the voyage a school of whales was sighted and the plumber was seen to rub his hands in ecstasies. "Why is he so happy?" asked a curious passenger. "He can't help it," whispered the captain. "He imagines each spout is a burst of water pipe, to be repaired by him at his old rates."—



**Fortunate.**  
Rescuer—How lucky it is I'm a good runner! Now I can save a life by running for help!

**Did She Throw Him Over?**  
"That Charlie Pinchback is a mean man." "What has he done?" "You know, he's engaged to Tilda Rickrack. Well, he found a ring somewhere at a bargain and gave it to her. It was too small for her finger. What do you suppose he did?" "What?" "Advised her to diet until she could get it on."—Stray Stories.

**Must Look the Same.**  
Little Sister was complaining tearfully about something her mother had told her to do. "Very well," said grandma, "we will trade off this mamma for another one." "All right," said little sister, "but we'll have her look just like my mamma now, won't we?"

**He Didn't Say Much.**  
Councilman Tawkaway—Do you think your paper will print all I said? Reporter—Oh, yes. Councilman Tawkaway—That's nice. I'll be glad to see my speech in full. Reporter—Oh, I don't say we'll print your whole speech; we'll merely print what you said.

**Her Ruling Passion.**  
"The next house I build I'll leave out all the woodwork." "Why so?" "Because at home now every time I get a poor dinner my wife says: 'There was no time to bother with the cooking, Henry. We had to wash all the woodwork to-day.'"

**He Had Good Reason.**  
The Bride—Tell me now, dear, when you proposed weren't you a little nervous for fear I should say "No"? The Bridegroom (who has married for money)—I should think I was. Why, I owed nearly \$5,000, and my creditors were getting awfully crusty.

**How It Looked to Him.**  
She had been hammering the piano for half an hour. "And you call that playing?" he remarked. "Yes," she returned indignantly. "It looks to me like work."

**Friendly Boost.**  
Helen—Tom Huggins asked me last night if I didn't think you would make some man a good wife. Mabel—And what did you say? Helen—Oh, I merely said I thought you'd be glad of a chance to test your ability to make good.

**Time Works Wonders.**  
Sentimental Sue—Only last season Maud declared she wouldn't marry a man unless he was a hero. Tantalizing Tess—Yes, but she has outgrown that sentiment. She's looking for an old fool with money this season.

**Evening Up.**  
"I wish you would not give me such short weight for my money," said the customer to a grocer, who had an outstanding bill against him. "And I wish you wouldn't give me such long wait for mine," replied the grocer.

**Willing to Oblige.**  
"I may as well tell you, young man," said Miss Spooner's father, "that I always close up the house and turn out the lights by 10 o'clock." "Don't bother to-night, sir," replied Jack Nervy. "I'll attend to that for you."

**Cautious.**  
"Do you let work worry you?" "No; nor I don't let worry work me, either."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

## Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Republican County Central Committee of the county of Lake and State of Illinois, a Republican County Convention will be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Libertyville, Lake County, Illinois, on the 10th day of September, 1904, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Circuit Clerk, a candidate for Coroner, a candidate for State Attorney, and a candidate for County Surveyor.

It having been heretofore resolved that each voting precinct in the county be declared a primary district, and that a primary election or caucus be called for each of said primary districts, and the Republican legal voters of said Lake County, in their last County Convention, having passed the resolution hereinafter mentioned and recited, and said County Central Committee, pursuant to such resolution, having adopted rules to carry the same into effect, which rules are as follows:

**RULE I.** All Republican primaries, or caucuses, for the selection of delegates to Republican County Conventions hereafter called shall be called by the Republican County Central Committee in each and every voting precinct in said Lake County, to be held on the same day, and the hours thereof to be between two o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock P. M., and the polls thereof shall be open for at least three hours, and each County Committeeman shall see to it that such primary is fully advertised.

**RULE II.** All voting at such primaries or caucuses shall be by uniform ballot, which ballot shall be printed by the County Central Committee and distributed by such committee to the Republican Township Committees of the several townships, to be by each last named committee delivered to the Judges of the primaries of the several precincts of such townships, who shall be chosen by such Township Committees, wherein the same shall be delivered to voters and prepared for voting and voted the same as the Australian Ballot under the regular election laws of Illinois, and booths to be set in voting.

**RULE III.** Said ballots shall have printed thereon in addition to the names of delegates, the names of all candidates for the several offices for which nominations are to be made at the convention for which delegates are to be selected, and the voter shall receive his ballot from one of the judges of the primary and shall indicate his choice of candidates by making a cross opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office and cast his ballot so marked in the ballot box as an election by Australian Ballot under the regular election laws; and the candidate for any office who shall receive the highest number of votes for that office in any precinct shall have the delegation of that precinct as instructed for him and to vote for him at the County Convention for which such delegates are chosen; and the ballot shall so state such instruction.

**RULE IV.** Such ballot shall be in the nature of an official ballot, and shall bear the name of the Secretary of the County Central Committee printed on the back thereof, and when delivered to the voters by the primary judges they shall have the initials of the primary judge who delivers them written thereon, and in counting ballots cast, none shall be counted other than such official ballot so marked.

**RULE V.** Each ballot shall contain the names of but one set of delegates in each precinct, who shall be selected by the County Committeeman of each precinct for his precinct, and spaces shall be left vacant so that names of other delegates may be written in and voted for by the voter by erasing printed names and substituting written names therefor.

**RULE VI.** Each candidate shall register his name as such candidate with the Secretary of the County Committee immediately upon declaring his candidacy, and pay to said Secretary a fee of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to help defray the expenses of printing and distributing such ballots.

**RULE VII.** The call for the County Convention shall be by thirty days notice published at least once in each week for two successive weeks, the first publication to be on the day before the convention day, except where special elections and convention calls render a shorter notice necessary.

**RULE VIII.** The judges of the several primaries shall make up credentials according to the result of the ballots cast, and shall also forthwith certify such result to the Secretary of the County Committee, and shall preserve all poll books and ballots until after the adjournment of the County Convention to which delegates are elected.

**RULE IX.** The County Committee shall meet to execute these rules on call of the Chairman and Secretary thereof.

**RULE X.** These rules shall, of course, be subject to such changes and modification as may result from any primary election law hereafter passed by the Illinois General Assembly; and said County Committee having voted and directed that said primaries be held pursuant to said rules on September 9th, 1904. The several primary districts will therefore call their primary elections to be held in each primary district in said county on the 9th day of September, 1904, the polls of each of such primary elections to be open for at least three hours, between two o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock P. M. of said last mentioned date, the judges and clerks thereof to be appointed by the several Township Committees.

The voting at each of such primaries shall be by ballot, of the kind and in the manner provided for in and required by said rules above mentioned and set forth. The representation for each primary district in said County Convention hereby called will be one delegate for each twenty-seven votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1900. The several primary districts will then send delegates to the said County Convention as follows:

	Votes.	Delegation
Benton	83	3
Newport	189	7
Antioch	84	3
Grant	72	3
Avon	238	9
Warren	204	8
Waukegan 1st	407	15
Waukegan 2nd	312	12
Waukegan 3rd	312	12
Waukegan 4th	347	13
Waukegan 5th	216	8
Shields 1st	368	14
Shields 2nd	108	4
Libertyville	918	34
Kenosha	127	5
Wauconda	192	7
Cuba	167	6
Elgin	163	6
Vernon	106	4
W. Deerfield	215	8
Deerfield 1st	162	6
Deerfield 2nd	166	7
Total	5186	198

This call is made, signed and published pursuant to the vote and direction of said County Central Committee.

CHAS. WHITNEY, Chairman,  
J. S. Monnow, Secretary of  
said Committee.

**In the Tennis Court.**  
When Nora asked the tennis court. How meet young Morris follows! He knows his fate, for Nora's balls Are swift and sure as swallows.

His balls go tangled in the net; His heart, escaped his keeping, Is floundering in the saucy charm From Nora's brown eyes peeping.

What wonder that he serves so ill, This knight of rackets doughty, For when he swears he loves but one, She jeers him: "No, love, forty!"

But I know Nora; I have seen Her eyes grow soft and tender, Her cheeks flush rose o'er certain frowns Of which I knew the sender.

And though she flouts and bullies him, No grain of mercy showing, 'Tis not the wine-sweet alone That sends her home so glowing.

Then what though tennis bring the lad Such mingled bliss and trouble? I've little fear but some fair day He'll make a different 'double.' —Hattie Preston Rider.

**Appetizing Announcement.**  
When Park Miller, a noted lecturer through the West and South, was once touring the Southern States, he stopped at a typical village hotel.

Next morning at breakfast he gave as a part of his order scrambled eggs. A man who came in immediately thereafter and had ordered poached eggs, remarked to Mr. Miller:

"At this time of the year in the South eggs are frequently bad, and poached is the only way they cannot be cooked when in that condition; hence my order."

The lecturer's breakfast was brought and he was eating his scrambled eggs with relish when the waiter whispered to his companion:

"Boss, yo' eggs won't poach."—New York Times.

**Napoleon Heads the List.**  
Prof. Cattell of Columbia university, has taken the four principal encyclopedias of the world—English, French, German and American—and made out a list of a thousand famous men and women to whom is given the most space. He has found that Napoleon heads the list, Shakespeare comes second, Mohammed third and Voltaire fourth. George Washington, the first American in the list, is number nineteen.

**Grilled Lion Steaks Delicious.**  
An explorer who has often by compulsion eaten the flesh of animals not generally used as human food says that grilled lion steaks are delicious and much superior to those of the tiger; that the flesh of the rhinoceros, properly prepared, has all the good qualities of pork; that the trunk and feet of young elephants resemble veal, and that stewed boar constrictor is a splendid substitute for rabbit.

**Will Keep Away Moths.**  
A good perfume for putting among clothes in drawers or cupboards and one that will keep the moths away is made of one ounce of cedar, one ounce of rhubarb and one ounce of cloves pulverized together. Put the powder between cotton wool and tie it in bags.

**Earrings Indicate Nativity.**  
The earrings worn by Italian organ-grinding women indicate the part of Italy the wearers come from. The longer the earrings the farther south the original homes of the women. In the far north the ornaments are quite short.

**Ambitious Social Leader.**  
Mrs. George Westinghouse gives the society people of Lenox much to talk about, owing to the splendors, not to say eccentricities, of her entertainments. She has had designs upon the social leadership of that exclusive spot and has had at her dinners the British ambassador and wife.

**Shows Immensity of Vatican.**  
The Vatican was thoroughly cleaned lately, and a quantity of repainting done. The work employed 5,700 people for six months. Merely in cleaning wall papers 1,000 loads of bread were used daily.

**No Wedding Presents.**  
Following Scottish newspaper correspondence in depreciation of wedding gifts, cards of invitation to an Edinburgh marriage, just issued, bear the words, "No presents, please."

## Consumption

The only kind of consumption to fear is "neglected consumption."

People are learning that consumption is a curable disease. It is neglected consumption that is so often incurable.

At the faintest suspicion of consumption get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and begin regular doses.

The use of Scott's Emulsion at once, has, in thousands of cases, turned the balance in favor of health.

Neglected consumption does not exist where Scott's Emulsion is.

Prompt use of Scott's Emulsion checks the disease while it can be checked.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. and \$1.00 all druggists.

**Osmonds' Furniture Store**  
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS  
Window Glass Carpets by sample  
Matting, Shades and Curtain Poles  
Picture Framing and Good Goods at  
Repairing Neatly Done Low Prices  
**WM. H. OSMONDS, UNION BLOCK, Antioch, Illinois.**

**USE A-B Stove Polish**  
WORLD'S BEST  
LIQUID AND DRY  
Ayling Bros. 14 Madison Ave., Chicago

**America's BEST!**  
Editorially Fearless  
Consistently Republican  
News from all of the world—well written, original stories—Answers to queries—Articles on Health, the Home, New Books and on Work about the Farm and Garden.

**The Weekly INTER OCEAN**  
Is a member of the Associated Press, the only western newspaper receiving the entire telegraphic news service of the New York Sun and special cable of the New York World—daily reports from over 2,000 special correspondents throughout the country.  
**YEA'R ONE DOLLAR**  
Subscribe for the Antioch News and the Weekly Inter Ocean one year, both papers \$1.50

**Dr. F. H. Swartz, DENTIST**  
Office on Lake street Tel. 308. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

**E. V. ORVIS, LAWYER.**  
PRACTICE ALL COURTS.  
**FRANK B. ORVIS, INSURANCE.**  
Offices: Waukegan, Phone 1291. Spring Grove.

**J. C. JAMES, JR., UNDERTAKER.**  
Licensed Embalmer  
Licensed by the State Board of Health

**JOHN J. McDOUGALL, Veterinay Surgeon**  
Antioch, Illinois.  
Colts Castrated at the old time price of \$1.00 each.

**C. H. BARBER, Oph. D.**  
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.  
Remember Dr. Barber makes a specialty of the Eye.  
Olcott House, Main St., Antioch.

**J. C. JAMES, JR.,**  
Justices of the Peace.  
Notary Public  
Collections, Legal Work and Fire Insurance  
Special Agent  
**PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO**

**The Brooke Barlow Investment Co.**  
has Money To Loan  
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire (29)  
**BANK OF ANTIOCH.**

**R. W. Churchill,**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Grayslake, Ill.

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY**  
at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores.  
Dec 19 01

**W. S. RINEAR, Antioch, Ill.**  
**TERMS - TO INSURE, \$15.00.**  
**ROBERT WILKES**  
2:09 3-4  
(HALF-MILE TRACK),  
by Idol Wilkes 512  
(by George Wilkes), Dam by Son of imp. Lexington, will from now on serve at Henry Herman's barn at Antioch, Ill., at a fee of \$20.00 to insure live colt. This horse is too well known to need further mention here. For further particulars call on or address  
**Henry Herman, Antioch, Illinois.**

**PATENTS**  
We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign  
Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure TRADE-MARKS, write Patents and  
**CASNOW & CO.**  
OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**F. HENRY YORKE, M.D.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Special Attention to Women, Children and Nasal Catarrh.  
OFFICE HOURS: 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. 2:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
Phone 201.  
SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED  
**C. F. INGALLS**  
Jewellers and Opticians,  
112 Genesee St. Waukegan, Ill.  
**J. C. James, Jr.,**  
Justices of the Peace.  
Notary Public  
Collections, Legal Work and Fire Insurance  
Special Agent  
**PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO**  
**The Brooke Barlow Investment Co.**  
has Money To Loan  
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire (29)  
**BANK OF ANTIOCH.**  
**R. W. Churchill,**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Grayslake, Ill.



## ADJOINING TOWNS

### LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mrs. Cragg is still in Chicago.

Rev. J. W. Lee was in Maywood last Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Miller has been in Chicago the past week.

Mrs. James MacLean was in Grayslake Tuesday.

Mrs. P. S. Daniels was a Chicago visitor one day last week.

Mr. M. Murphy has moved his family in the "brick house".

Mrs. Borngreber is in Chicago with her people.

Mrs. J. Palmer went to Chicago last Sunday.

Miss Laura Lee has gone to Mayfair to attend high school.

Mr. Horace Nelson spent Sunday with his people.

Miss Helen Richards is again back to Allendale after a visit in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Kapple, of Grayslake, spent Sunday with Mrs. Chas. Hamlin.

Mrs. Thayer and Mrs. Farrow, of our town, went to Chicago Tuesday.

Dr. Graham, of Winnetka, is the guest of the Allendale people.

Norman MacLean has taken up the high school course in Grayslake.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hay are spending a few days at Allendale Farm.

Mrs. Charles Harbaugh was a Chicago caller last Saturday.

Miss Ethel Collins is back in Lake Villa, ready to begin school duties again.

Mrs. Hegeman and Mrs. Burnette, of Antioch, spent last week with Mrs. E. Wilton.

Mr. J. Edmund, who has been working for L. W. Rowing, has returned to his home in Kansas.

Epworth League topic for next Sunday evening: "The Better Country." 1 John XIV, 1-3; Rev. XXI, 1-8. Leader, Mr. P. M. Lund.

### GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. E. B. Sherman is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Rommel of Deerfield.

Mr. Keith has been entertaining his sister and husband the past week.

Misses Flossie and Alice Strang have been ill the past week.

Mrs. Fleming moved her household goods to Chicago Tuesday.

Mr. Barstow and family returned from Minnesota on Thursday where they have spent the summer.

Mr. Jack Pester has moved his family to Barrington where he has a position in a blacksmith shop.

The twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. O. Washburn, this place, took the prize at the baby show at the Libertyville Fair.

Miss Miller and Miss Palmer of Lake Bluff are the guests of Mrs. Keubker and Mrs. Longabaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Higley were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. and W. B. Higley Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, who recently sold their place at Deerfield, are at present stopping with their son Ed Adams at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner have bought the Ross building which they had rented the past year in order to accommodate their many guests, and will use it in connection with their hotel.

The Missionary Society will give their annual Missionary Tea at the Congregational church on Wednesday afternoon, September 12. Good speakers will be present. Come and bring an offering.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Creamin of Rollins have bought the pretty home of Dr. Rickey and will occupy it in the near future. Owing to his ill health Dr. and Mrs. Rickey will make their future home with their daughter Mrs. Crippen at Janesville, Wis., to which place they went on Wednesday. Both Dr. and Mrs. Rickey have lived in this community for a number of years and have many friends here who regret their departure.

One of the most pleasant affairs in fraternal circles for some time was that given on Monday evening by Rising Sun lodge, A. F. & A. M., when they entertained most royally the neighboring lodges. Mr. Guley, grand deputy of Chicago was present, also a number from Garden City lodge Chicago. A good delegation was present from Waukegan, Libertyville, Antioch, Millburn, Wauconda and McHenry lodges. In the afternoon the degrees were conferred upon two candidates and in the evening one candidate was initiated, Waukegan lodge doing the work, in a most creditable manner. After the session the guests were invited to the M. W. A. hall where the members of Sorosis Chapter O. E. S. had prepared an elaborate banquet which was served to about 150 guests. Several were called upon for toasts to which all responded in a happy spirit. At a late hour the company departed feeling that the gathering had indeed been one of enjoyment to all.

Pineapple acts like a poultice. Sold by Swan's drug store.

### MILLBURN, ILL.

The Millburn creamery is receiving a coat of paint.

The Dodge school opened Monday with Miss McCredie as teacher.

Mrs. Matthews has returned from a month's visit in Kenosha.

Mr. Roberts, of Chicago, is at Mr. James Jamieson's.

Ed Jamieson is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Jamieson.

The Jolly Workers will meet with Miss Minnetta Denman, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Victor Rossback and family have returned to Evanston last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clark spent last Thursday at Lincoln Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Chicago, rode out to Mr. Wentworth's last Saturday.

Earl White has gone to Champaign to attend school.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Kimball have taken rooms at A. K. Beins.

Miss Lawrence left last Wednesday for Iowa.

Mrs. Lee and Harold went to Evanston Monday. Harold will stay and go to school.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cummings and son Clarence have returned to their home in Waukegan.

The Hockaday school opened Monday, Sept. 5, with Miss Anna Dietner, of Dixon, Ill., as teacher.

Victor Strang, Mabelle Bonner and Vera Worden left this week to attend school at the Rochester Academy, Rochester, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Lee have returned from their summer vacation, which they spent at Frankford, Mich.

Guy and Ethel McGuire and Minnetta Denman spent last Thursday at Highland Park and Fort Sheridan.

Mrs. Adams and children from Chicago Lawn, visited with Mrs. Pantall. She returned Sunday and Mr. Pantall went with her.

On Thursday, Sept. 1, Mrs. D. B. Taylor and her daughter, Mrs. Ione Jamieson, left for their home in St. Louis. The Dr. Taylor residence will now be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stewart.

While coming home from the Fair last Thursday in the storm, John Crawford was struck by lightning and knocked from the buggy. His clothes and back were burned quite badly and he was left very weak from the shock.

John Buffam died from injuries received from accidental fall. Mr. Buffam was for many years a resident of Millburn, but of late years has been the leading painting contractor in Racine, Wis. He was 68 years of age and leaves a wife, one sister and two brothers to mourn his loss. They were all well known to the early settlers of Millburn.

You cannot cure piles by external application. Any remedy to be effective must be applied inside, right at the seat of the trouble. Manzan is put up in a collapsible tube, with a nozzle, so that it reaches inside and applies the remedy where it is most needed. Manzan strengthens the blood vessels and nerves so that piles are impossible. Manzan relieves the pain almost instantly, heals, soothes, cools and cures. Sold by Swan's drug store.

**Italian Cotton Industry.**

The cotton industry of Italy increases in importance and is distributed among 730 factories and employs over 135,000 hands. More than half the factories are worked by steam, the remainder by electricity and hydraulic power. Out of 80,000 looms employed, 60,000 are mechanical. The total production is now calculated at an annual value of over \$12,000,000.

Bee's Honey and Tar is different from all other remedies offered for the relief of cough, lung and bronchial troubles. It contains Antiseptic properties that destroy the germs, and Solvent properties that cut the phlegm, allowing it to be thrown off. Moves the bowels gently. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds in one night. Sold by Swan's drug store.

### FALL TERM

**Kenosha College of Commerce**

**Begins Sept. 6th**

Business, Shorthand and Preparatory Courses  
12th Year.

Elegant Catalogue for the asking

OTIS L. TRENARY, Principal

### TREVOR, WIS

Mr. VanAlsedale and Mr. and Mrs. T. Van Alsedale returned to the city Monday.

N. Schumacher and A. Bethke have new cement walks in front of their houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilderbrand of Somers, visited H. C. Patrick family on Monday.

Dan Longman took in the Libertyville fair last Thursday.

Mr. Montgomery transacted business in Chicago Friday.

Mr. Maltz was a Chicago passenger Friday.

Mrs. Terping and Mrs. Kruckman visited relatives in Wilmot Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shreck attended the fair at Libertyville on Thursday.

Mr. Petaky has sold his house and lot to Mr. Smidkamp.

Mrs. Rolfs and family returned home on Tuesday after spending three weeks with her parents at Mukwonago, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson of Marshfield, Mo. are visiting their cousins, the Patrick families.

Will Evans had the misfortune to have one of his horses badly cut on barb wire on Sunday last.

The annual meeting of the Liberty cemetery society was held at the church on Monday.

Harry Kimmell, who has employment in Chicago spent Sunday with his wife here.

A new theory that is proving successful in the cure of Coughs, Lung and Bronchial affections is offered in Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy cuts the mucus, heals the membranous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes; wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the system generally. Croup and Whooping Cough disappear before its use as snow before the sunshine of Spring. It's pleasant. Sold by Swan's drug store.

**Teach Larks to Sing.**

Yorkshire has at Huddersfield a novel English association, which promotes the singing of larks. Captive birds are trained by being taken in boxes into the fields, where they are left to pick up the notes of free birds as best they can. Competitions for prizes have just been held at various public houses, birds singing for ten minutes or longer without a break. In this way £6 or £7 in small prizes have been distributed, and the contests, from their sheer novelty, have proved an infinite source of amusement, if not of profit. The association has been in existence about thirty years.

Jas. Taylor, of Kendallville, Ind., was seriously diseased with kidney and bladder trouble for 20 years. He tested every known remedy without much benefit, until he used Pineules. This new discovery cured him, and Mr. Taylor advises all persons suffering from kidney or bladder trouble to get a bottle of Pineules at once. Sold by Swan's drug store.

**Fad of the Czar.**

One of the fads of the emperor of Russia is the collection of models. He possesses miniature reproductions of nearly every great battleship in the world, besides innumerable models of forts, guns, and various weapons of destruction. A somewhat gruesome model in the collection is of a machine to prevent burial before death. It is somewhat like a guillotine and slowly drives sharp knife into the neck of the doubtful corpse.

That awful grinding, stabbing pain in the back is from the kidneys. A dose of Pineules will cure it over night. Pineules is a new discovery put up in a new way. A delightful remedy and specific for all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Sold by Swan's drug store.

**Wander-Thirst.**

I know not where the white road runs, nor what the blue hills are, But a man can have the Sun for a friend, and for his guide a star: And there's no end of voyaging when once the voice is heard, For the river calls and the road calls, and oh! the call of a bird! Yonder the long horizon lies, and there by night and day The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away: And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask you why, You may put the blame on the stars and the Sun and the white road and the sky! —Gerald Gould, in Spectator.

Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure Liver ills. Sold by Swan's drug store.

**Mysterious Disappearances.**

In the dominions of the British empire alone 8,000 individuals vanish every year without leaving any indications as to their whereabouts or ever appearing again.

**The Halo and the Straw Hat.**

An inventory clerk of a large London firm was put on to catalogue some pictures for a sale. One represented a saint with halo complete. He entered it as "Portrait of elderly gentleman in straw hat."

**Ayer's Pills**  
Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

## THE BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN

If you are nervous and tired out continually, you could have no clearer warning of the approach of serious female trouble. Do not wait until you suffer unbearable pain before you seek treatment. You need Wine of Cardui now just as much as if the trouble were more developed and the torturing pains of disordered menstruation, bearing down pains, leucorrhoea, backache and headache were driving you to the unfailing relief that Wine of Cardui has brought hundreds of thousands of women and will bring you.

Wine of Cardui will drive out all trace of weakness and banish nervous spells, headache and backache and prevent the symptoms from quickly developing into dangerous troubles that will be hard to check. Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui today. If your dealer does not keep it, send the money to the Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and the medicine will be sent you.

**WINE OF CARDUI**

**BEE'S Laxative HONEY AND TAR**

An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels. Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY Pineule Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

## KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery** FOR CONSUMPTION AND CROUPS AND COLDS. Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Swiftest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

## I DON'T KEEP FURNITURE

I sell it. Why? Because I give you better goods for less money. And I still have a few bargains in shoes left from the Hegeman stock at 25 cents on the dollar.

L. B. GRICE, ANTIOCH, ILL.

**BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**  
TINTS FOR DRESSING HAIR, EYES, NAILS, ETC.

...We Challenge the World...  
to BEAT our BULK COFFEE for 20 and 25 cents.

WE are selling the "Selz" Shoes at exceptionally Low Prices.

WE receive Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily.

THIS is the Day to Buy a Hammock and a Lawn Mower.

SELECT your Summer Wear Today while the Assortments are Good.

**WILLIAMS BROTHERS**

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

## Libertyville Trotting Association

Will hold its First meeting at its

## NEW MILE TRACK

Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16

And will offer an opportunity to see some of the races ever held in the west.

The new track is easily reached by the Chicago and waukeee electric railroad direct to the grounds, and by Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

## SPEED PROGRAM

### Tuesday, Sept. 13

No. 1-2:30 Trot.....\$ 500  
No. 2-2:25 Pace..... 500  
No. 3-2:18 Trot..... 1000

### Wednesday, Sept. 14

No. 4-2:12 Trot.....\$ 600  
No. 5-2:09 Pace..... 500  
No. 6-Free-For-All Pace.... 600

### Thursday, Sept. 15

No. 7-2:15 Pace.....\$ 500  
No. 8-2:21 Trot..... 500  
No. 9-2:15 Trot..... 1000

### Friday, Sept. 16

No. 10-2:24 Trot.....\$ 600  
No. 11-2:20 Pace..... 500  
No. 12-2:12 Pace..... 600

ONE RUNNING RACE EACH DAY WITH A GOOD FIELD OF HORSES

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

General Admission 50c. Amphitheater 25c. Children 25c. Vehicles 25c.

For entry list or other information address the Secretary, J. S. GRIDLEY, Libertyville, Ill. JOHN R. THOMPSON, Pres.

## BINDING TWINE

**A. N. Tiffany & Company**

Union Block, Antioch, Ill.

## School Books,

Tablets, Inks....

Pencils and all

School Supplies

**Swan's..Drug..Store**



# The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS

Fire in front street, in the heart of the wholesale district of Memphis, destroyed property valued at \$300,000. The flames originated in the Oliver-Pine Grocery Company's plant, from an unknown cause, destroying the stock and building.

Judge Edgar M. Oullen of Brooklyn has been appointed chief judge of the Court of Appeals by Gov. Odell of New York, succeeding Alton B. Parker, resigned. Judge Oullen is a Democrat and is serving as an additional judge of the Court of Appeals.

Of 4,877 who took the State teaching examinations in Minnesota, 3,149 received certificates, while 3,338 failed. The percentage is the same as last year, 48 per cent. It appears that arithmetic was the most difficult subject.

John M. Clem, chief quartermaster of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

A thrashing engine exploded on a farm three miles north of Antioch, killing Peter Daley, engine driver; Chris Sandusky, James Sandusky and Willard Gall. The explosion scattered the wheat and the boiler among the wheat.

A dead and an equal number of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

A thrashing engine exploded on a farm three miles north of Antioch, killing Peter Daley, engine driver; Chris Sandusky, James Sandusky and Willard Gall. The explosion scattered the wheat and the boiler among the wheat.

A dead and an equal number of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

A thrashing engine exploded on a farm three miles north of Antioch, killing Peter Daley, engine driver; Chris Sandusky, James Sandusky and Willard Gall. The explosion scattered the wheat and the boiler among the wheat.

A dead and an equal number of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

A thrashing engine exploded on a farm three miles north of Antioch, killing Peter Daley, engine driver; Chris Sandusky, James Sandusky and Willard Gall. The explosion scattered the wheat and the boiler among the wheat.

A dead and an equal number of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

A thrashing engine exploded on a farm three miles north of Antioch, killing Peter Daley, engine driver; Chris Sandusky, James Sandusky and Willard Gall. The explosion scattered the wheat and the boiler among the wheat.

A dead and an equal number of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

A thrashing engine exploded on a farm three miles north of Antioch, killing Peter Daley, engine driver; Chris Sandusky, James Sandusky and Willard Gall. The explosion scattered the wheat and the boiler among the wheat.

A dead and an equal number of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

A thrashing engine exploded on a farm three miles north of Antioch, killing Peter Daley, engine driver; Chris Sandusky, James Sandusky and Willard Gall. The explosion scattered the wheat and the boiler among the wheat.

A dead and an equal number of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

A thrashing engine exploded on a farm three miles north of Antioch, killing Peter Daley, engine driver; Chris Sandusky, James Sandusky and Willard Gall. The explosion scattered the wheat and the boiler among the wheat.

A dead and an equal number of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

A thrashing engine exploded on a farm three miles north of Antioch, killing Peter Daley, engine driver; Chris Sandusky, James Sandusky and Willard Gall. The explosion scattered the wheat and the boiler among the wheat.

A dead and an equal number of the Philippine division, has been promoted to the rank of major general, for turning into the States treasury \$423,000 as "unclaimed balance" of the appropriations for the fiscal year when the money was not needed to meet necessary expenses.

## EASTERN.

Philip Weinselmer, the indicted labor leader, has resigned the presidency of the Building Trades Alliance in New York.

Plans have been completed for the annual convention of the Society of Chemical Industry, to be held at New York Sept. 7-12, for the first time in America.

A box supposed to have been sent by a disappointed suitor and containing a snake broke up the wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. John Doering at Philadelphia.

In rescuing another woman from a burning dwelling in Springfield, Mass., Sister Gohn of the Little Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart was burned to death.

The large packing plant of Street & Corkran, in Pennsylvania avenue, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

Rhodes Stansberry Sutton of Allegheny, Pa., began suit in New York against A. Hartuppe McKee for \$100,000 for the Colorado Fuel on alleged false information.

By the fall of an elevator thirteen stories in the Park building in Pittsburgh five persons were hurt. Edward Rosenberger, aged 14, whose skull was fractured, may die.

Mrs. Anna M. Walker, widow of the late Congressman from Williamsport, Pa., is the heir to the William Weightman estate, valued at \$50,000,000, according to the terms of the will.

The camps of Dr. D. L. Holt, in Seligman, and Stanley Mortimer, on the upper Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks, were ransacked by robbers and about \$12,000 worth of jewelry and clothing removed.

Frank Dippold, aged 38, after a night's debauch, returned to his home in Heidelberg, Pa. Dippold went to the room in which his 8-year-old son, Frank, was sleeping and chopped the lad to pieces with an ax.

Eight hundred kegs of powder exploded in the press room of the Laflin & Rand powder works, two miles east of Pottsville, Pa., instantly killing one man, seriously injuring three others and causing costly destruction of property.

Miss Roosevelt fainted in William Payne Thompson's automobile at Newport on her way to a dancing party when a collision with A. DeNavarro's automobile was narrowly averted through the sudden stopping of the Thompson vehicle.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, wife of a prominent Boston merchant, made a fast trip of 300 miles by a special train from Newport to Rockland, Me., to the deathbed of her mother, Mrs. Paul Revere, widow of a grandson of the Revolutionary hero.

## WESTERN.

William Chouard, who murdered his wife at Cass Lake Jan. 26, was hanged at Walker, Minn.

Louis Gladder won the blue ribbon prize for embroidery at the Minnesota State fair, beating many women competitors.

The Ohio rural mail carriers' convention at Newark adjourned to meet next year at Columbus. Fifty delegates were present.

Attorney Charles W. Knight of Delaware, Ohio, suffered an attack of epilepsy while in bathing at Cedar Point, Ohio, and was drowned.

W. L. Stine was held at St. Paul, Minn., on the charge of stealing Southern Pacific railroad bonds valued at \$8,000 from the estate of the late W. A. Scott.

United States Senator W. A. Clark was chased into the Hotel Florence at Missoula, Mont., by Joe Pegg, who is deranged and threatened to kill the copper king.

Nathan Spencer was arrested at Zanesville, Ohio, charged with murdering William G. Tanner, an aged book agent. Tanner's body was found in a corn field.

Students at the State Normal University in Ada, Ohio, have refused to attend their classes on account of the admission of a negro student, A. Kuntz of Washington, Ohio.

Gov. La Follette has declared vacant the office of the Wisconsin State Treasurer and ousted John J. Kempf. The latter threatens litigation that may tie up the State funds for months.

The National Association of Retail Druggists, composed of 25,000 dealers, was held in contempt and fined \$2,000 by Judge Dunne in Chicago because supplies were cut off from a cut-rate dealer.

The school census shows a falling off of child population in the so-called "old" residence wards in Chicago, while in the poorer districts and foreign colonies child population is largely on the increase.

Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, commander of the department of Dakota, reports a marked improvement in the discipline of the troops this year, the number of trials being but 69 per cent of the number of the previous year.

After a search of two years, during which sleuths have traversed every quarter of the globe, an heirless to estates in Scotland valued at \$4,000,000 has been discovered in Mrs. Wilhelmina Cooper of Bellefonte, Ohio.

An hour after receiving notice from his employer in Chicago that his services were no longer required the body of John Weinhalt, 68 years old, janitor, was found hanging from a steam pipe in the basement.

ager G. W. Holdrege of the Burlington railroad collided head-on with a regular passenger train on the Spearfish, S. D., branch of that road, smashing both engines. Nobody was seriously injured.

The cause of the collision is not known. Wisconsin Democrats, in convention in Oshkosh, were turned by former United States Senator William F. Vilas from the threatened rule of the radical element, and the conservatives dominated in the framing of the platform. Former Gov. George W. Peck was named for Governor.

A special from Kemmerer, Wyo., says that three masked men held up the express agent and armed guard just as train No. 6 on the Oregon Short Line was entering the station at 1:30 Wednesday morning and took from them \$300 which had been shipped there to pay off the miners.

Seven persons were hurled to death and injury from the seventh floor to the basement by the fall of a freight elevator in the warehouse of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in Chicago. In an attempt to stop the car the elevator conductor lost his life, and a second victim died a few minutes after being taken to the hospital.

A furious windstorm blew down Barnum & Bailey's tent in Iowa City, Iowa. Fire starting from gasoline lamps also inflicted heavy damage. No one was seriously injured. Anticipating the storm, the management had refused to admit thousands. A stampede of animals was averted by their early removal from the ring. The loss is \$8,000.

Eight persons were injured by a tornado and lightning in the southern part of La Crosse, Wis. Six in one house were burned by a shock of lightning, while in another residence dying debris struck and injured two. All will recover. Several residences and outbuildings were badly damaged by the wind. Heavy rain, which followed, caused many washouts on railroads.

Alarm was caused in Cleveland by the report that the steamer Lakeside, with 150 passengers on board, had foundered on Lake Erie. The boat left Cleveland for Sandusky just before dark and was several hours overdue at the latter place. The steamer arrived at Sandusky later and reported having been ashore near Akron. None of the passengers was injured, and the vessel is not seriously damaged.

"Dear Will—Do not blame me for the act which I am about to commit. While I love you devotedly, I do not consider myself worthy to be the wife of so good a husband as you—Anna." Leaving this note Mrs. Anna Mueller Otto of Brookville, Ind., a bride of two months, committed suicide by hanging in the barn at her home. Otto is foreman of the Tucker furniture factory. His wife was very popular in society and very active in church and charity work. Her married life was supposed to be extremely happy.

In Yellow Creek, Ohio, six persons were burned to death and four terribly injured by a fire and oil explosion. The dead are: Mrs. Henry Fling and two children, and three unknown men. The house of Fling caught from a street lamp and the intense heat set fire to the rig of an oil well near the house. The flames destroyed the derrick and communicated to the tank, which was full of oil. Before the occupants of the house realized their danger a terrific explosion occurred. The blazing oil was thrown all over the house and their escape was cut off. The bodies were recovered after the fire was subdued.

## FOREIGN.

Murad V., deposed Sultan of Turkey, who for nearly thirty years had been kept prisoner by his brother, the present ruler, is dead.

A ferryboat capsized at Lodz, Poland, and seventy persons were drowned. The boat was loaded to three times its licensed capacity.

Princess Louise of Coburg has escaped from Bad Elster with Mattiasch, the man who seven years ago caused her to be banished from the Belgian court.

Gen. Kuropatkin has evacuated Liao-yang and withdrawn his whole army to the right bank of the Fushie river to meet a banking movement by Gen. Kuropatkin, who has crossed the river with several divisions.

Fitzgerald S. Tilton, second lieutenant in the Twenty-second United States Infantry, has committed suicide on the island of Mindanao. He was born in New Zealand. He was appointed from the ranks to the grade of second lieutenant.

A revival of Boxerism is reported from Tamingtu, in the southwestern part of Pe-Chee-Lue province, China. Over twenty American missionaries, including women and children, have been obliged to evacuate Tamingtu owing to an intended massacre by the "Boxers," who call themselves "Tanyun."

A Japanese supply steamer, said to have had \$5,000,000 on board for the Japanese army, was stopped by a Chinese official, and a torpedo craft from Dalny rushed into port in the night and rescued the cash. Russian messengers and papers intended for Port Arthur are reported to have been captured.

## IN GENERAL.

The government weekly bulletin says crops have made satisfactory progress in spite of abnormally low temperature.

Fifteen passengers were killed and many injured in a wreck on the Grand Trunk railroad, as the train was nearing Richmond, Que.

Weekly trade reviews report an increased volume of business, with country buyers active. Retail movement is increased in spite of labor troubles.

Troops of the United States army participated in the dedication of a monument on the battlefield to the memory of the Confederates who died at the first Bull Run battle.

Prof. A. F. Arrhenius of Stockholm has weighed the sun's corona and settled another great solar problem in investigations carried on at the Lick Observatory in California.

Fairbanks, named after the Indiana Senator, has become the metropolis of Alaska. A great stampede has followed more gold strikes there. Twelve steamer loads have left Dawson rushing the winter supplies.

## ORDERS ALL TO QUIT.

Donnelly Tells 15,000 More Union Butchers to Lay Down Tools.

In a final effort to render effective the strike of the butcher workmen in the packing industry Michael Donnelly, president of their international organization, has ordered on strike every union member in America, whether working for firms that have agreements with the union and have stood by it during the strike against the five large packing firms or not.

Donnelly says, will be involved another 15,000 meat cutters and butcher workmen, 2,000 of them being in Chicago. All stock handlers at the yards in Chicago quit work Wednesday in support of the butchers' latest move to make their strike of some avail. More than 1,000 employees of the company walked out.

All who quit work marched out of the yards as soon as the hour for striking arrived. There was a party of about 500 of them in Exchange avenue during the exodus and much confusion resulted. Independent packers with plants outside, who had bought cattle during the early hours of the market, were rushing their droves in order to be out of the yards early enough to avert any molestation and to get their animals into the plants in time for the employees to slaughter and dress before the strike order went into effect.

Scenes of wildest confusion and disorder accompanied the departure of the live stock handlers as they emerged from the yards at the Exchange street entrance. More than 5,000 strikers were on hand to welcome them. The men came out in all sorts of conveyances. Some were standing in rows in carts, others in express wagons, some came on horseback, while many more were on foot. They made a rush for the head quarters of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, where they turned in their time checks. In the midst of the throng were farmers and cattle drivers of independent concerns who were vainly trying to get their herds out of the yards before the handlers quit.

Pandemonium seemed to have broken loose for a time and the police were powerless to check the disorder. The national executive board of the butcher workmen, at its meeting in Chicago Tuesday morning, voted not to call off the strike at the stock yards. Instead the struggle is to be continued until the strikers are "accorded an honorable adjournment," according to a statement issued by President Donnelly as a result of the meeting.

Following futile efforts to induce the packers to grant another conference members of the executive board of the butcher workmen met Monday night to consider plans. Statements were made that the question of calling off the strike should be submitted to a vote of the union. Objection against this was made on the ground that it would take three days to secure the vote and that meantime a break in the union might result. Reorganization of the union would be difficult if a break occurred, it was said.

The anticipated break in the ranks of the strikers Tuesday was not so strong as the observing ones said it would be. In the language of one, "the barrel is leaking." In all 200 men and women returned to work during the forenoon. At Armour & Co.'s fifty men returned to work, and in the label, sausage and canning houses forty women were taken on. At the Hammond plant forty men were given work. Swift & Co. got back from twenty to twenty-five old employees. Nelson Morris & Co. put fifteen of its former employees back at work. At the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant thirty men returned.

With most of 7,000 men already let off because of lack of orders, announcement was made that the shops of the Pullman company, Pullman, Ill., practically will be closed for a period. It was said that 2,000 men now employed in the shops probably could be let off, and the shops may be kept shut until after the presidential election. Several weeks ago officials of the company asserted orders were so few that employees were being constantly let off.

The Republican campaign text-book has been printed.

The Montana Republican State convention will be held at Billings Sept. 7.

The Idaho Democratic State convention will be held at Rock Springs Sept. 6.

The fusionists and middle-of-the-road Populists of Indiana agreed to a joint convention.

The People's party will place a full electoral and State ticket in the field in New York.

Senator Elkins declares that West Virginia is as safe for the Republican ticket as Pennsylvania.

David B. Hill said the New York Democratic State convention probably would be held Sept. 20 at Saratoga.

Gov. Yates of Illinois has decided to make his home in Springfield, where he will wage his campaign for United States Senator.

Republicans of eastern Indiana will open the campaign Sept. 1 at Richmond, when Speaker Cannon will be the principal orator.

State Treasurer Kempf of Wisconsin has appealed to the Milwaukee courts to prevent his removal from the La Follette State ticket, charging that he resigned under political coercion.

"People's Democratic" party is being organized in New Jersey by the former Hearst element. Its members will support Parker, but an Independent State and congressional ticket will be nominated.

The Republican campaign text-book has been printed.

The Montana Republican State convention will be held at Billings Sept. 7.

The Idaho Democratic State convention will be held at Rock Springs Sept. 6.

The fusionists and middle-of-the-road Populists of Indiana agreed to a joint convention.

The People's party will place a full electoral and State ticket in the field in New York.

## Is Your Name Down?

If every citizen of the United States is an American, and it is generally accepted that he is entitled to that classification—then there is a great many wicked Americans in the country.

Nearly 50,000 were arrested in Chicago last year. They all claimed to be Americans, and declared that they could give proof of native birth or papers of adoption. These self-styled Americans head the list in the matter of arrests, without counting the negroes, who were represented in the police records by 6,435 of their brethren.

The "peaceable" Germans were next in line, which will be something of a surprise. There were 5,295 who acknowledged the vaterland, but who failed to keep the peace in this country. And then came the Irish, with 3,110 arrests to their credit—or discredit. The Italians had only 1,714 countrymen in the tolls, being beaten by the Poles, who were represented by 3,003. The Bohemians had 902. The Swiss made the best record—because they are fewer of them, and, considering their number, the "heathen" Chinese are the best citizens. But 104 of them were arrested in Chicago during the last fiscal year.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Old Man's Secret.

Alpena, Mich., Sept. 5.—(Special).—Seventy-five years of age, but hale and hearty is Mr. Jerome K. Fournier of this place, and to those who ask the secret of his splendid health he gives the good advice, "Use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

When asked for his reason for so strongly recommending the Great American Kidney Remedy, Mr. Fournier related the following experience: "I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills because they cured me of Diabetes. I suffered with my kidneys for a long time and suffered terribly from those Urinary Troubles that are so general among aged people."

"Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and eight boxes of them cured my kidneys, regulated my water and made me feel like a hearty young man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make the old feel young because they make sound kidneys. Sound kidneys mean health and health is the other name for youth.

Balance Man and His Peril.

Dearborn and Monroe streets were blockaded by an army of people who intently watched a structural iron worker standing on a five-ton steel beam swinging from a derrick seven stories up in space. From time to time the steel worker shifted his position on the beam. Every time he did so he blew a whistle that he held between his teeth. With this he signaled the engineer, who controlled the derrick.

Few of the thousands who saw the man knew his perilous position was due to a precaution taken for their safety. The steel worker was not on the beam solely because of his own daring. He was there to shift his 180 pounds avoirdupois to balance the beam and keep it level and from falling into the street.

Such an accident would result not only in his death, but might lead to frightful loss of life in the street. To prevent this the workman ascends on the beam to keep it level. In order to do this he has to step from side to side of the huge derrick cables as occasion requires. Most workmen who "ride beams" never look down. On the contrary, they always keep their eyes on the cable at a point even with their head. This guards against seasickness, which frequently attacks one when at great heights with nothing more than a foothold.—Chicago Record-Herald.

To Bring the Babies Around.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food which will always bring it around again.

"My little boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die."

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some, and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself, and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well."

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts, and she is a strong, healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centers and brain. A well-fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

# COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Reports to the International Mercantile Agency

reflects a distinct improvement in business conditions during the week under review. At the west these gains have been specially noted, and are partly accounted for by increased orders from retailers, who were careful not to overstock with summer goods, and are consequently in an unusually strong position with reference to securing fall supplies. Good orders are being received from country merchants. While dispatches from various centers are not uniform in expressing trade revival, the tone is more confident than a week ago and generally suggestive of a hopeful outlook for the future.

This revival is particularly reported by Chicago wholesalers. The best demand is noted in clothing, men's and women's apparel and shoes. Consumption of commodities and better orders for canned goods and groceries are further indications of trade revival in this district.

The St. Paul district, which has been the center of crop damage excitement, is showing up well with conservative business and normal trade outlook. In that section, as in other territory whose prosperity is affected by the wheat yield, the people are prosperous and not in the least concerned at the "crop killing" scare. While business is still disturbed in some sections by the continuance of labor controversies, this interruption is not important, and is not likely to extend to branches not already affected.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of Chicago trade says:

Conditions are not entirely relieved of features which hinder progress in several industries, yet current developments are encouraging and the tone of trade indicates growing confidence. Improvement is seen in the new demands for early distribution of necessities, while some of the factories are called upon for greater output, especially in steel and wood work.

Leading retail lines have been stimulated throughout the middle West and the seasonable weathers brought a considerable reduction of merchandise stocks, the clearance being of good volume in clothing, shoes and women's wear. Visiting buyers appeared in larger numbers, and while they selected needs very carefully, their orders made a material addition to wholesale transactions.

Where labor controversies eliminated distinct improvement might be recorded in the manufacturing division. Less speculation attended Board of Trade operations and demand strengthened in the principal breadstuffs. Grain shipments, 3,556,027 bushels, exceeded those of last week, although 10 per cent under a year ago. Wheat declined 34 cents a bushel, compared with closing a week ago, and oats fell 14 cents, but corn advanced fractionally. Provisions show more absorption, with values but slightly changed. Receipts of live stock, 205,374 head, compared with 281,535 head a year ago, and indicate a closer return this week to normal conditions in the packing industry. Hogs and sheep both gained and choice cattle held steady in price.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.70; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.40 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, standard, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 73c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$13.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$9.50; butter, choice creamy, 10c to 12c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, 85c to 90c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2 white, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.12; corn, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.12 to \$1.14; corn, No. 3 yellow, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 3 white, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.10 to \$1.14; corn, No. 3, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 78c to 79c; barley, No. 2, 55c to 57c; pork, mess, \$11.02.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.11 to \$1.15; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c; clover seed, prime, \$7.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lamb, common to choice, \$5.75 to \$6.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.70; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.20; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.09 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; butter, creamery, 16c to 18c; eggs, western, 17c to 21c.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.70; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.40 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, standard, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 73c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$13.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$9.50; butter, choice creamy, 10c to 12c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, 85c to 90c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs



## LIAOYANG TAKEN.

Japanese Army Crushes Kuropatkin and Occupies Town.

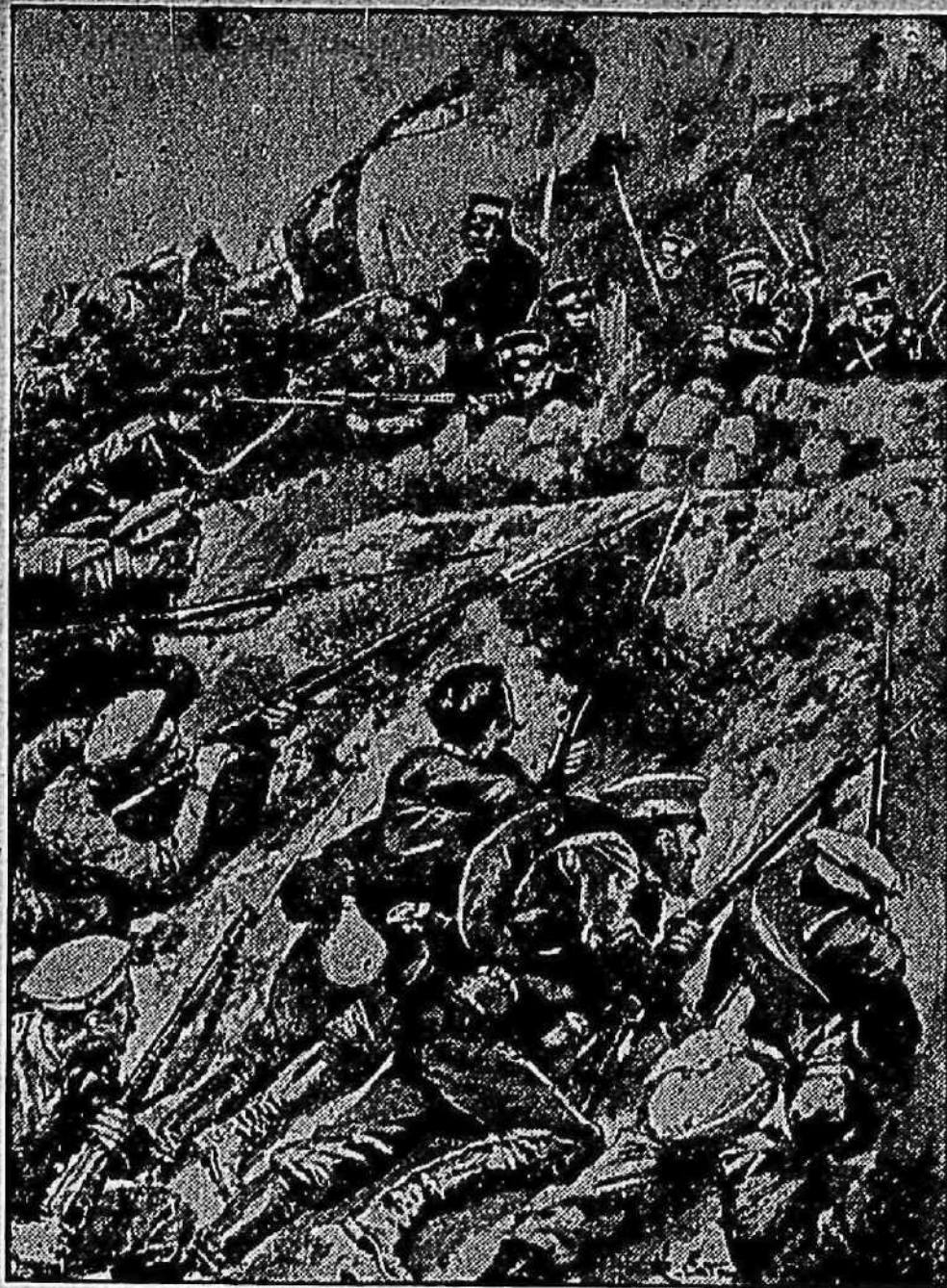
## RUSSIANS IN A ROUT.

Terrible Three-Days' Battle Ends in Victory for Mikado's Troops.

Russians Overwhelmingly Defeated in the World's Biggest Battle—With a Loss of 30,000, Kuropatkin Is Driven North of Taitse River—Mikado's Soldiers Relentlessly Pursue Fleeing Foe—10,000 Islanders Slain.

Liao Yang, the magnificently fortified Manchurian town which has been so stubbornly defended by the Russian forces under General Kuropatkin, has been occupied by the Japanese. The evacuation of the town was forced by General Kuroki's army, which, crossing the Taitse, twenty miles east of Liao Yang, threatened the Russian troops with a flanking movement which would have placed them between two fires, the armies of Generals Nodzu and Oku enveloping the front.

Charged with bayonets and showered with a hail of shrapnel from the enemy's death-dealing artillery, the Russian forces were forced to evacuate the town and beat a hasty retreat to the north of the Taitse River, both



RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

den will fall. General Kuroki, having crossed the Taitse River, has thrown his entire army toward the railroad leading from Liao Yang to Mukden and late advices say that train service on the road has been interrupted and that the line is impassable. This is an important move and can have but one meaning—that the Japanese have seized the railway between the two cities.

In this event it would seem that Kuropatkin's way to Mukden practically is cut off and that he will be forced to make his last stand against the enemy just north of the river. The armies of Generals Oku and Nodzu are expected to join forces with Kuroki and another bloody carnage will be the result.

The fighting at Liao Yang, with more than 500,000 men on both sides engaged, was the largest battle in the world's history.

Up to Saturday morning nothing further regarding the situation at Liao Yang was known beyond the fact that Kuropatkin had withdrawn the main portion of his forces to the north or right bank of the Taitse river, and that, according to the late advices, the action was still in progress.

There was disinformation in St. Petersburg to believe that Liao Yang had been abandoned, and at the same time it was declared that the position Kuropatkin now occupies is the one he had prepared and fortified, and where he has all along planned to make his second stand, instead of directly in and around Liao Yang, with the river at his

comes an important factor in the general scheme of Russian defense.

Dispatches from both Russian and Japanese sources indicate that the troops on both sides are jaded and weary after the many days' fighting, and it is pointed out that in consequence a temporary lull in the active struggle would not be surprising.

A dispatch received at Tokio says that great fires are raging at Liao Yang, "believed to result from Japanese shelling or from the efforts of the Russians to destroy their stores preparatory to the evacuation of Liao Yang, with the additional hope of inflicting the city as a future Japanese base."

The opinion prevails in the Japanese capital that the Russian casualties in the recent fighting will reach 30,000.

The first day of the desperate Liao Yang battle ended in success for the Russian arms, according to St. Petersburg advices, the charges of the Japanese on three sides of the city being repulsed.

A Japanese supply steamer, said to have had \$5,000,000 on board for the Japanese army, was stopped by a Chefoo official, and a torpedo craft from Dalny rushed into port in the night and rescued the cash.

Russia has equipped two steamers, the Korea and the Kital, belonging to the Danish-Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company, as auxiliary cruisers. The vessels will be attached to the Baltic squadron.

Recently a Japanese officer tried to gain entrance into Port Arthur in a sack carried by a Chinaman. The mouth of the sack was filled with cabbages. A sentry stuck a bayonet into the bag and exposed the artifice. Both the Japanese and the Chinaman were shot.

Early Tuesday morning the Japanese appeared on the hills east and southeast of Liao Yang. At 11 o'clock the Japanese infantry advanced very boldly from the south on to Mount Shoushan and took the villages nine versts south of Liao Yang on the railway line. The Russian shells did great execution. There was a pile of about a score of khaki-clad Japanese bodies, the result of a single shell falling in front of Shoushan from a Russian trench. When this shell fell the Japanese infantry began fire.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

Shoushan, a mountain about 1,000 feet high, about five miles south of Liao Yang, seemed to be the strong defense of the Russians against which the Japanese hurled themselves in that quarter. Extending eastward is a range of hills which joins with the eastern summits bordering the level plain where stands the city. Along these crests, presumably, the Russian line of defense was drawn.

The Taitse river, a stream 200 feet wide, which is greatly swollen by rains, extends eastward from the city. The Russians held its north bank with heavy forces of Cossacks and of infantry, but Kuroki crossed them on pontoons and drove the enemy westward.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

From the beginning of the war all the land operations of the two belligerents have been leading up to the Liao Yang conflict. The one question has been as to whether or not Gen. Kuropatkin would be sufficiently strong when the crisis should come to risk a decisive battle at Liao Yang. The fact that Kuropatkin engaged in battle demonstrates either that he could not fall back safely or that he was willing to take the chances of fighting a greatly superior force.

## TRAINS BUTTERFLIES.

California Woman Can Do Many Things with Her Pets.

Miss Mabel Adams Ayer, of 1822 City street, a prominent Sunshine Club worker and a member of the Forum Club, has succeeded in training butterflies.

At first the idea seems almost absurd, but if one can see the way Miss Ayer handles her pets it seems the most natural thing in the world. In speaking of them to-day Miss Ayer said:

"Why, it doesn't seem at all strange to me. They are just like any other trained pet. They have their likes and dislikes, and they are really lovable little things when you come to know them.

"The first thing that started me to studying them was when I was asked to deliver a lecture before the Forum Club. I chose for my subject 'Butterflies and Rainbows,' and, wishing to give something more than could be learned from books, I went into the garden and captured one or two of the butterflies. The more I studied them, the more I loved them, and now they are almost like people to me.

"When I first get one I uncoil his tongue and feed him with sugar and water, and the rest—why, I don't know; they just come to know me, that's all. You know, the butterfly has six legs, and the two front ones he uses to wash his face and preen himself, much as a cat would.

"They live on sugar and water, and I always keep plenty of flowers in the room for them. One big fellow, called a 'Morning Cloak,' I was unable to do anything with. He seemed to have no affection. They are sensitive, and nervous temperaments affect them always. Some of them are quite playful, and two or three would run after and try to catch the end of a stickpin when I drew it in front of them.

"One evening I wore several of them on my shoulder as an ornament. Of course, it was in my own home, but they stayed on my gown all evening. 'I have had in all over forty butterflies, but, you know, they live only three or four weeks, and most of them are dead now.

"No, I do not use a net for catching them. I simply go out and pick them up. I always breathe on them, and that seems to warm them, and they get so they will fly all around me and bathe or eat from my hand."—San Francisco Post.

## The Cooky Jar.

My mother's got a cooky jar, a great big crockery one. An awful large and heavy thing, seems if it weighed a ton. It's got a lid that's crock'ry, too, and has a knob on top; You take both hands to lift it off, for fear you'll let it drop. It's in the kitchen closet, there, down underneath the shelf, And if you're good she says that you can go and help yourself. She keeps it solid, brimmin' full of cookies all the time. And when a feller's hungry—say! well, ain't those cookies prime!

And when the long vacation's here, or on a holiday, And you've been playin' all forenoon as hard as you can play At "hide-and-seek," or "three old cat," or marbles, like us not, 'Till you're all tired and tuckered out and sort of starved and hot, And dinner time seems if it was a whole year off or more, Why, then's the time you want to go to that old closet door And step in where it's dark and cool and smells so good and sweet, And reach down in that cooky jar—and eat and eat and eat.

And sometimes when I sit in school and everything's so still, That you can hear the outdoor sounds, the splashin' by the mill, The rattle of a cart, or else a red wood-pecker's drum, While close around is quiet 'cept the sleepy, schooly hum, I think of that old closet shelf and of the jar beneath it, And how the cookies crack and crunch between a feller's teeth, And how tremendous good they taste, till seems if, I declare! I couldn't wait till school was out—but, when it is, I'm there.

A feller's mother always knows just what is good for boys. She ain't like nuns and other folks who hate to hear a noise. She understands a chap, she does, and knows just how he feels And that he has to eat a lot besides his reg'lar meals. She knows that school and playin' makes you have an appetite, And that to wait and starve to death till dinner time ain't right; And so she puts the cooky jar beneath the closet shelf, And fills it full of bully stuff—and lets you help yourself.

—Saturday Evening Post.

A Giant in Strength. "How's the baby getting on?" asked a family friend. "Growing bigger and stronger every day, I suppose."

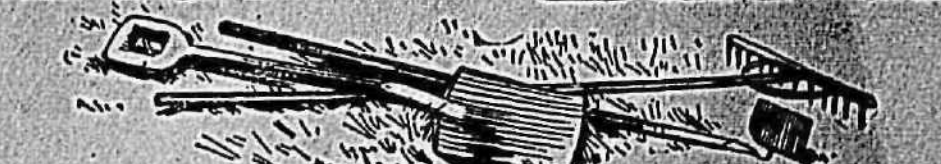
"He's growing bigger every day," said the proud father, "and he's plenty strong enough now to suit me. You remember what a tremendous voice he had when you saw him three months ago? Well, it's still more tremendous now, yet he lifts it a dozen times a day."

Almost Eavesdropping. Among the public men in England is a well-known speaker whose remarks are inaudible twenty feet away, and of him a wit said:

"No one admires Mr. X. more than I do, but I always feel that I am taking a liberty in overhearing what he says."

"You are eight years old," a man said to his boy, "but you have already had more school books, more slates and more pencils than I had all my life."

## FARM AND GARDEN



## ABOUT SWEET CORN.

Sweet corn is used before fully matured, and does not, therefore, require as long a period for growth as field corn. If standard varieties are planted now there will be ample time for successive supplies if the ground is in good condition and fertilizer also applied.

## GRAIN IN SUMMER.

On the farms where fowls have unlimited forage, one feed of corn a day will be found sufficient during the spring and summer months, unless by reason of drouth the supply of insects and vegetable food be cut off. In such cases the necessary variety must be supplied.

## DISEASE ON TREES.

Never wait for a disease to spread on trees. If the "yellows" appears in the peach orchard dig up the tree, burn it at once and examine the trees at least once a week. Black knot on plums, and blight on pear trees should be looked after before damage is done, but if remedies fail it is better to burn the trees than to allow other trees to become infected.

## THE CABBAGE WORM.

If the worms appear while the plants are very small the best thing to kill them is white hellebore (obtainable at any drug store), used by dissolving one ounce in each two gallons of water and spraying, or sprinkling the plants, or by applying it dry, dusting it on. As the plants get older and larger the best remedy for the worm is the common insect powder known as pyrethrum, which is best applied by mixing one pint of it with two quarts of common flour, keeping it in a close box for a day and then applying with an insect bellows.

The louse found on cabbage is best destroyed by applications of tobacco water, which is made by using one pound of tobacco stems in four gallons of water and adding enough hot water to make it all hot. Let the mass stand until the water is cold, strain and add soft soap at the rate of two pounds to each fifty gallons of the infusion. Apply with a sprinkler or a spraying pump.

## INDIGESTION IN COWS.

It would be folly to attempt to say what combination of foods causes indigestion among milch cows, for, as a matter of fact, lack of variety is frequently at the bottom of the trouble, even with cows that are supposed to be fed on ideal rations. The animal is no more able to keep in perfect condition on one combination of food than is the human. No matter what the cause of indigestion, the first thing to do is to relieve the bowels, and an excellent dose for this purpose is a mixture consisting of one pound of epsom salts, one ounce of ground ginger root and one cupful of molasses in two quarts of warm water.

As a tonic to follow this cathartic, give two ounces of hyposulphite of soda three times daily in water. Powdered wood charcoal and salt should also be placed where the cow can eat it freely. A complete change of food should be given for a week or two, when gradually the former food may be resumed for a portion of the week.

## CHICKS DIE IN SHELL.

A Louisiana reader is having trouble with his incubator, because only one-half the eggs hatch, the others dying in the shell just before they are ready to break through. The fault may be with the incubator or it may be with the operator. Perhaps the operator opens the incubator just as the eggs begin to hatch, or perhaps the moisture pan has been neglected, both of which will cause the chicks to die in the shell. Do not open the door of the incubator after the first eggs begin to pip, even though the empty shells accumulate around the chicks. Let them remain until they find their way to the hove below.

About the eighteenth day sprinkle the eggs with warm water and set a pan of water beneath the egg tray. The healthy egg should hatch a chick.

We do not know what is meant by warts on chickens. If it be a blood disease give a few drops of tincture of iron in drinking water each day, and bathe the head in warm water and castile soap. Scaly legs are caused by small parasites that bury under the skin. Equal parts of kerosene, lard and sulphur rubbed on daily will soon effect a cure. Kerosene on roosts will positively prevent scaly legs at all times. This trouble, like lice, is the result of neglect, and there is really no excuse for its existence.—Home and Farm.

## STUNTED LAMBS.

A stunted lamb presents a sorry picture to the up-to-date sheep breeder; nevertheless, there are few flocks in which more or less of the kind are not found. Semi-starvation is a prime factor in stunting the growth of a young animal; disease is its close ally, while anything that will cause it to lose its baby fat is more or less responsible for a hindrance to its proper or normal growth, says American Sheep Breeder. No matter what breed of sheep one may keep, if the lambs are not properly fed and cared for it is but a matter of a short time before that breed assumes a minia-

ture or Lilliputian type of its original standard. Sometimes even well fed animals are dwarfed by the invasions and ravages of parasites, external or internal, or maybe both. When a lamb loses its baby fat it is literally a premature adult. Stunted animals sometimes recuperate and thrive, but rarely do they make up what they have lost in growth and become what they otherwise would be if their growth had remained unchecked. Even where prime rations are fed lambs are sometimes stunted through errors in feeding. Keeping yearlings and lambs together is not conducive to the proper maturing of lambs, as sometimes the struggle between them in their endeavors to reach the feed trough is so severe that the lamb is outclassed, loses courage and gives up the battle in despair, with a consequent loss of flesh, which means stunting of its growth.

## MAKING CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY.

The proper curing of hay is one of the most important points in raising the crop. In my own experience I have found that the best way to cure hay is to cut it in the morning, when the dew is on it, and to dry it in the sun. The mode of cutting and curing clover and timothy, as I am a great friend of clover I will say that first.

I commence cutting about 4 in the afternoon and with a machine can cut four or five acres according to the size and shape of the field. In the morning I start the tedder as soon as the sun is up, and the mow has shown on the mow, and hour or so, and keep it rolling the first mown hay is cured to commence raking. Then I tedder and begin raking with a delivery rake and use a good place to place it on the wagon.

Hay can be put in a good tight stack with 40 per cent. of its own weight in it, and make the best of hay, nice, clean, bright leaves and some the same as when cut. It should be when the first few blades begin to turn brown. Hay put in a mow with ten per cent. of moisture in it will not keep, some of it will be spoiled when it is out. Salt sprinkled on hay when it is in a mow has spoiled a great deal more hay than it has saved. Let the two last loads in the evening of the wagons in the barn, then in the morning, while the dew is on the grass, they can be unloaded by the spare hands. Also have them sharpen the mowing knives and get things ready, so when the time comes to begin again on the hay, everything will move off fast and at an advantage.

Timothy should be cut in the morning and tedded as fast as cut, and by 2 o'clock the most of it can be loaded for the barn. Try and fill a mow with hay as quickly as possible and have it as near the same all over, that is, packed the same; this makes quite a difference in getting good hay. Keep the barn doors shut as much as possible and keep the mow as tight as you can. A great amount of first-class hay has been spoiled by leaving the doors open at night, and the cool air from the outside coming in, comes in contact with the heated air from the mow, and causes a great amount of moisture. This settles back on the hay and causes a great amount of moisture. This settles back on the hay and spoils it.—W. F. Hilsiker, in Farmer's Guide.

## HOG NOTES.

Charcoal given to the sow will correct scours in pigs.

A small handful of oil meal will have a good effect on the system.

The hog pasture must have shade, or shelter, and abundant water.

Drain off the filthy wallowing holes and give the hog a bath of clean water to plunge in.

Young sows that do well with their first litters may be considered good brood sows.

Watch the hogs and be sure that they are not lousy. If lice are found, spray the hogs with some good dip or kerosene emulsion.

Hogs thrive best when they are surrounded by clean, dry conditions and not compelled to wallow in filthy holes and stagnant pools.

When the pigs begin to smell round the trough, give them some milk and oats or middlings in a small trough, in a pen not accessible to the sow.

Twenty-four hours after the pigs are born give the sow a slop of wheat middlings or bran. A little warm water or milk will do no harm at any time.

Always give water or slop to a hog before feeding him grain. This will greatly increase the gains and will tend to keep him in better health than if he were fed the grain first.

Every man who raises pigs should take enough time each day to look over his herd and note the condition of each hog. If any show signs of ailing they should receive attention.

—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

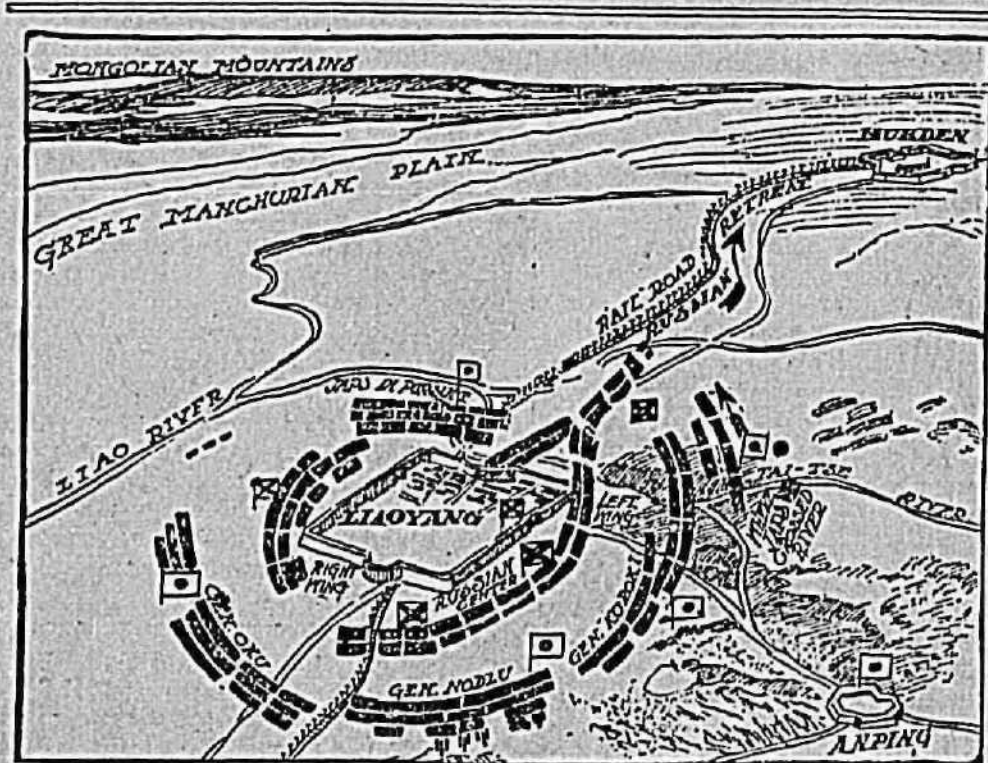
## A Coaling Ship.

Built on the Tyne, a floating coal depot with a capacity of 12,000 tons has arrived at Portsmouth, England, where it will be used for coaling battleships and cruisers.



GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

pursued by the relentless Japanese. The Japanese casualties in the three-days' battle are officially estimated at Tokio to be 10,000, while an unofficial estimate of the Russian losses places the amount at almost 30,000. The Japanese are now in supreme control of Liao Yang, according to the latest information, and will push



SCENE OF THE GREAT LIAOYANG BATTLE.

aband to prevent Kuropatkin and his army from reaching Mukden, for which point he is believed to be headed.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg, while admitting the overwhelming defeat of the Russians, assert that Kuropatkin has retreated north of the river, where he expects to be able to make a more formidable stand against the Japanese. This move, however, is regarded in a different light, inasmuch as Kuropatkin has repeatedly stated that he would make a final stand against the enemy at Liao Yang and had constructed what was generally believed to be impregnable fortifications. In fleeing from the city Kuropatkin is believed to have abandoned large stores, many guns and other trophies which will prove of great value to the Japanese.

## Crushing Defeat for Czar.

In the light of events the evacuation of Liao Yang, therefore, is looked upon as a crushing defeat for the Czar's army. Kuropatkin's retreat to north of the Taitse River is not regarded as a move of the Russians for strategic purposes, but is generally believed to have been a determined effort to escape and prevent a capture of the entire army.

The Japanese are reported to be pursuing as rapidly as the Russians are retreating and it is believed that Kuropatkin's attempt to reach Muk-

den, as has been believed. It is thought by Russian experts that in attacking Kuropatkin's present defenses the Japanese are facing an almost impossible task, especially with their forces divided by the river.

Advices reaching Tokio say that the



GENERAL OKU.

Taitse is flooded and cannot be forded, and therefore, as pointed out in the Associated Press dispatches from St. Petersburg, "the river itself be-



## ANTIOCH

EDWARD BROOK,  
BANKER

Sell, Exchange, and do a General  
Banking Business.

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Each Station 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH  
Lv. Chicago, Ar. Antioch.  
6:30 AM—No. 6, Daily ex-Sunday 10:40 AM  
1:50 PM—No. 7, Daily ex-Sunday 3:15 PM  
4:30 PM—No. 18, Daily  
5:00 PM—No. 9, Daily  
8:40 AM—Sunday Special 10:40 AM

GOING SOUTH  
Lv. Antioch, Ar. Chicago.  
6:47 AM—No. 10, Daily 8:45 AM  
7:18 AM—No. 14, Daily 10:20 AM  
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex-Sunday 1:45 PM  
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex-Sunday 6:35 PM  
9:03 PM—No. 2, Daily 10:40 PM  
6:30 PM—Sunday Special 8:40 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 537 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C., C. M. CONFER, Clerk.

UNIT LODGE No. 377 A. F. & A. M. holds regular communications the first and third Monday evening of every month. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.

JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

DISTRICT COURT, NO. 517 meets the third Saturday night in every month, in Goodman hall.

WALLACE E. DROST, Chancellor.

S. J. EAKLE, Recorder.

Russian Language Too Deep.

A Russian language too deep to get on the Russian language. He has a much time and effort striving to master its intricacies, but had to stop as a bad job and time wasted.

The secretary of state says he has the most profound respect for any man who has ever succeeded in teaching himself this linguistic facility.

Mixed Metaphor.

A "mixed metaphor," not from the rostrum, but from the pulpit, I have the following can hardly be called a metaphor. A preacher who was rebuked for his flock for their apathy declared that but a spark of grace remained to show that they were alive at all. Then, in a parenthesis: "Lord, water that park!"—London Spectator.

Onions for Insomnia.

Onions are recommended as a good thing for insomnia. A favorite dish in England is one of the big sweet Spanish onions cooked in milk. Celery may also be used in the same way, stewed in milk. It is good for the nerves, and consequently for sleeplessness.

Many Unfit for Soldiers.

About 9 per cent of young Germans are found to be unfit for military service. Of the beggar and vagabond class no less than 70 in 100 are not fit for soldiering.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's Stencil.

The stencil which Hawthorne used in marking inspected goods, "N. Hawthorne," is still at the customhouse and on exhibition.

Dentistry.

Dentistry is a modern science, but the need for it existed thousands of years ago, cavities having been found in teeth of the stone age.

Russian and British Colonies.

Although Russia's Asiatic possessions are six times the size of the British, they have but twenty-five million people, compared with 297 million under British rule.

This Will Keep Them Off.

"Throw a piece of alum about the size of a marble into a bowl of water and wet the face and hands and any exposed part lightly with it," says a writer in the Medical Times, "and not a mosquito will approach you."

Sacred Shrines of Japan.

The sacred shrines of Japan, taken as a whole, are probably their country's most attractive architectural feature. Many of them are very ancient and are valuable illustrations of Japan's art in the past.

Wire-Climbing Feat.

Preparations are being made by the Swiss Blondin, a Genevese named Chapuis, to climb down a wire cable from the summit of the Eiffel tower in Paris.

Forbids Red Blouses.

The sultan has forbidden the wearing of red blouses by Armenian women. The color is believed to symbolize the bloodshed in their country.

Where Man is Handicapped.

A cheese-mite a quarter of an inch long can jump out of a vessel six inches deep. To equal this feat a man would have to jump out of a well 144 feet deep.

East Indian Barbers.

So light is the touch of the native barber of India that he can shave a customer while asleep without waking him.

Searchlight and Torpedo.

The practical use of the searchlight is only 700 yards, while a torpedo can be used effectively at from 1,200 to 4,000 yards.

## Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, all your folks, used it. They trusted

## Sarsaparilla

it. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

"I suffered terribly from indigestion and thin blood. I found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles cured me."

Wm. F. R. HART, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.  
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

## Memorial to Le Conte.

An appropriate memorial to the great geologist and scientist, Joseph Le Conte, has been erected in Yosemite valley by the Sierra club of California. It is a lodge, built strongly and simply, containing one large room, twenty-five by thirty-six feet, with a large stone fireplace at one end, and a small room on either side the entrance on the opposite end. It is at the upper end of the valley.

## Queen's Visit to Solomon.

A discovery which is expected to prove of great interest has just been made by Hugues Le Roux, who is on a mission to Abyssinia. He has found what is said to be the original manuscript, containing in the ancient language of the country a contemporary account of the visit of the queen of Sheba to King Solomon, from the union of whom the Abyssinian monarchs claim to be descended.

## True Economy.

In order to practice true economy it is necessary to distinguish between necessities and luxuries. Economy consists in getting the thing needed at the right time. One luckless man tells of having spoiled a \$4 set of knives while economizing in the matter of purchasing a can opener. After the destruction of the last knife he bought the much-needed article. He is not alone in such experiences. We can all plead guilty.

## Sea Gull a Weather-Wise Bird.

The sea gull makes a splendid living barometer. If a convoy of sea gulls fly seaward early in the morning sailors and fishermen know that the day will be fine and the wind fair, but if the birds keep inland—though there be no haze hanging out toward the sea to denote unpleasant weather—interested folk know that the elements will be unfavorable.

## Inherited Literary Ability.

Ellis Meredith, one of the best known political writers in the west, comes very justly by her literary ability. Though born on the Wyoming frontier, she is of Huguenot stock. One of her ancestors was a Josef Saurin, who wrote a satire which was credited to Voltaire and for which Voltaire was sent for the first time to the Bastille.

## An Appropriate Time.

"We will sing 'Awake, Ye Saints,' immediately before the sermon tomorrow," announced the minister at choir practice on Saturday afternoon. "Don't you think," inquired the observant tenor, "that it would be more appropriate to sing it immediately after the sermon?"—New Orleans Picayune.

## The Tailor Took His Measure.

"I was getting measured for a suit of clothes this morning," said young Mr. Sissy to his pretty cousin, "and just for a joke, y'know, I asked Snipem if it really took nine tailors to make a man. He said it would take more than nine tailors to make a man of some people. I thought it was quite clever."—Exchange.

## Force of Modern Bullets.

The modern bullet will pierce the carcasses of three horses in succession at 550 yards; of four at half the distance; and one will kill a man after passing through the trunk of a thick tree.

## Education.

If education be a preparation for life, then should every child, from the beginning, have daily experience of that fact.—Herbert Spencer.

## Largest Book in the World.

The largest book in the world is in the British museum. It is an atlas, measuring 5 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, and weighing close upon two hundredweight.

## Develop Canadian Coal Fields.

Large expenditures are being made by the Canadian Pacific at Banff, according to report, to develop the anthracite coal fields discovered at that point.

## Wood Stands Immense Strain.

A piece of lancewood an inch square will stand a strain of 23,000 pounds before breaking.

## Many Trace Ancestry to Queen.

Mary, queen of Scots, although she left but one child, has descendants in every court in Europe.

## What Is Home?

Home is not a name, nor a form, nor a routine. It is a spirit, a presence, a principle. Material and method will not and cannot make it, says a writer in the Cooking School. It must get its light and sweetness from those who inhabit it, from flowers and sunshine, from the sympathetic natures which, in their exercise of sympathy, can lay aside the tyranny of the broom and the awful duty of endless scrubbing.

## Memorial to Great Scientist.

An appropriate memorial to the great geologist and scientist, Joseph Le Conte, has been erected in Yosemite valley by the Sierra club of California. It is a lodge, built strongly and simply, containing one large room, twenty-five by thirty-six feet, with a large stone fireplace at one end, and a small room on either side the entrance on the opposite end. It is at the upper end of the valley.

## Revolt of the Young Person.

There is at least one case on record of the revolt of the young person against too many old masters on the walls of the school room and her sleeping room at home. It was just after the holidays, and the remains of the feast had reached the turkey soup stage. The small girl pushed back her plate with the remark: "There are two things I hate, and one's turkey soup and the other's Ma-jonnas."

## Labouchere on Intoxicants.

"I myself never drink spirits, or, indeed, either wine or beer when I can get water," said Henry Labouchere. "I can understand the liking for beer or wine. The taste for spirits, however, is incomprehensible to me. I tried all of them. The experiment did not succeed, but gin struck me as the least nasty."

## England's Great Artist.

George Frederick Watts, the great English artist, who died recently in London, rarely worked from a living subject, but modeled fragmentary studies in wax and clay for particular parts of the figures of his pictures. This patriarch of painters said in reference to his principal works that one of his great aims was to take the terror away from death.

## The Old, Old Story.

The hour was growing rather late, still he and she hung on the gate. Said he, "My dear, you bet I hate to break away, but such is fate." Said she, "Well, we've another date to-morrow night, so let us wait." Their arms entwined—they osculate, and both declare "tis simply great—then say "Good night!" and separate.

## How to Tell Papa.

The Sumner (Mo.) Star says a man visited the home of a farmer friend near Sumner the other day, and, finding a little boy out in the yard, asked where his father was. The little fellow replied: "Papa's out in the pig-pen. You can tell him—he's got a hat on."

## Steam Turbine for Pumps.

The steam turbine principle has been adapted to a centrifugal high-pressure pump. The action is reversed, however, the water entering at what would be the exhaust end, gradually accelerating as it passes through the several fixed and movable vanes, until it acquires a high velocity at what would ordinarily be the outlet end.

## Cyclist Tells Fish Story.

A voracious cyclist tells how a swarm of bees settled on his body while out cycling. He kept quite cool and rode slowly until his lively companions flew off. In this way he escaped without a single puncture!

## Japan's Area and Population.

The area of Japan is about seven-tenths of that of the German empire. More than one-half of the inhabitants live in towns of from 2,000 to 5,000 persons, of which there are 8,008. For every 1,000 men there are only 993 women.

## Care of Matting.

It is said by a practical housekeeper that washing matting with strong salt water will strengthen the fibers and make it wear longer. Matting should always be swept the way of the weave—that is, the way of the warp—and never across it.

## Legend on a Man's Arm.

"Falsehood, thy name is woman," is tattooed on the arm of a convict who has just escaped from prison in Gratz. The police have advertised a description of him, of which the above tattoo mark is the most salient feature.

## Dentist in Need of Forgiveness.

Little 5-year-old Edith was taken to a dentist, who removed an aching tooth. That evening at prayers her mother was surprised to hear her say: "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."

## Head of Christian Science Church.

Mother Eddy, the head of the Christian Science church, is 84 years old. She showed herself in a carriage, at the recent visitation in Concord, looking like a woman of not more than 60 years. She dresses in white.

## Fearful Homicidal Insanity.

Dr. Eugene Maynard of Lowell, Mass., fearing that he might be seized with homicidal mania, placed himself in charge of physicians at one of the hospitals. He said he felt a desire to kill somebody and he feared he was becoming insane.

# \$50,000.00

## CASH GIVEN AWAY to Users of

# LION COFFEE

## In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums



## How Would You Like a Check Like This?

We Have Awarded \$20,000.00 Cash to Lion Coffee users in our Great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

## Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.

What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904?

In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
2 Second Prize	1,000.00
3 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,500.00
4 Prizes—200.00	800.00
5 Prizes—100.00	500.00
10 Prizes—50.00	500.00
20 Prizes—20.00	400.00
50 Prizes—10.00	500.00
100 Prizes—5.00	500.00
2139 Prizes	TOTAL, \$20,000.00

will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers' Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

## How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it, you will be suited and convinced there is no other such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a benefit. Hence for your Lion Heads

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS AND CASH PRIZES

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

# LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

## Where Hunting is Costly.

Sir Montagu Gerard, a celebrated hunter of big game in India, puts the preliminary expenses of a two months' tiger shoot, exclusive of guns, clothes and saddlery, at about \$500, to which must be added a share of the mess, a monthly sum of \$75 for wages and transport and a few other small items—in all, under favorable circumstances, about \$125 for each tiger killed.

## Original Rough Riders.

The original Rough Riders antedated the pony express by several years. The Rifle Rangers themselves were rough riders, and Mayne Reid was a captain, leading in person many a gallant charge against the "greasers," Apaches, Comanches and Sioux.

## Need Up-to-Date Methods.

Agriculture is so bad in Russia that the average yield of wheat per acre is little more than one-fifth the average yield from English soil.

## Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and doctors nor medicine gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for liver and kidney troubles and all forms of stomach and bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Swan, druggist.

## Irrigation in Kansas.

Great state, Kansas! There is neither a mountain nor a marsh in all her length and breadth of 82,000 square miles. One-third of her area is almost a barren steppe, owing to lack of rain. Irrigation will make the dry prairies a veritable "garden of the west," raise the Kansas corn crop to 300,000,000 bushels and increase her live stock valuation to \$180,000,000.—New York Press.

## Horses Must Have Water.

A horse in good condition can exist about twenty-five days without food if he has plenty of water. If he has food without water, five days would probably end his existence.

## What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in constipation, headache or liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly readjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at Swan's drug store.

## It Banishes Flies.

Place in every room this mixture: Half a teaspoonful of white pepper, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one of cream, well mixed together. If cream is not available, use strong green tea well sweetened.

## Bullfrogs as Sentinels.

A Pennsylvania fisherman has discovered that bullfrogs act as sentinels to fish, and that it is useless to try to catch bass when a deep-voiced, bellowing frog is watching.

## World's Most Famous Church.

St. Peter's at Rome is in the form of a cross 636 feet long and 450 feet wide. Its height is only two feet less than its width.

## Toilet's Works Popular.

In Germany there are 218 translations of Toilet's works; in England 175. They have been translated into Chinese and Hebrew.

## Glycerin on Prunes.

It is believed that French prune growers use glycerin to give their dried fruit its peculiar glistening appearance.

## A Boy's Wild Ride For Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and grip prove its matchless merit for all throat and lung troubles. Trial bottles free at Swan's drug store.

## Palm Tree Wine.

The natives of Ceylon make a kind of wine by tapping palm trees and allowing the sap to ferment in vessels attached to the trees. A species of parrots (Coryllis indicus) has discovered that this sap tastes good, and parrots are frequently found drunk near the trees.

## Baton Develops Physique.

Theodore Thomas, the grand old man of the orchestra, who is in years nearly three score and ten, yet has the physical vigor of youth. Constant swinging of his arms has given him the physique of the athlete.

## Duke's Silver at Auction.

The late Duke of Cambridge's silver, recently sold at auction in London, weighed more than a ton. That does not include articles made partly of silver, such as 600 silver-handled knives.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, boils, sores, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for piles. Cures guaranteed. Only 25c at Swan's druggist.

## French Tobacco Factories.

The French government employs 17,148 hands in its state tobacco factories. Fifteen thousand seven hundred of these are women. There are also 714 directors, foremen and overseers.

## Artistic Gem Cheaply Bought.

What appears to be a genuine painting by Constable was purchased in a Margate auction mart for \$2.50. The picture has been examined by an expert and valued at \$3,000.

## Temperature Affects Percolation.

The percolation of a liquid through a porous solid is much affected by the temperature. It has been found that the internal friction is reduced as the temperature rises.

## Millions of Sick.

The Hospital states that 2,289,578 patients are treated annually in London hospitals and dispensaries.

## The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin, offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowish and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth. Connections are made with diverging lines at all terminal points. Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and further information apply to agents of this company or write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

## New Kind of a Drinker.

Gimme—Yes, Sniffkins is what I call a Japanese drinker. Spinks—a Japanese drinker? What do you mean by that? Gimme—Oh, he takes something most every day.







# PROSPERITY STILL REIGNS

## Democratic Efforts to Breed Distrust Have So Far Proved Futile.

# REBUKE FOR THE CALAMITY HOWLERS

## Railway Traffic Is Heavy, New Factories Are Being Erected, and Iron and Steel Mills Are Crowded with Orders.

There is an effort on the part of some Democratic newspapers and a few blundering orators to create a lack of confidence in the public mind by saying the country is going to the bad; that great industries are retrenching; that the railways are shutting down; that no new factories are being constructed; that thousands of working people are idle; that the country is in a state of anarchy. These statements are so palpably false or so greatly exaggerated that intelligent persons are not misled by them, but there is danger that when the canards are reiterated by the calamity howlers a few people who do not keep closely in touch with industrial and commercial conditions may be led to believe them.

Any man or newspaper that deliberately attempts to create distrust in the financial or commercial world is little less than a criminal. Some States have punitive laws framed for the purpose of sending to prison persons who circulate untruthful rumors about banks and trust companies. If the man who causes a run on a bank by spreading a false report is a criminal, is not the man or newspaper that attempts to make political capital by creating public confidence also a criminal? And, by the same reasoning, is not the party that permits or endorses the utterances of the calamity howlers and spreaders of false rumors an enemy of the law?

**What Is Possible.**  
Suppose the Democratic party won a victory at the polls through destroying confidence in commercial and industrial circles, would the administration of that party have the confidence of the people? Would not capital, which is always timid in the face of uncertainty, begin to hide? And when capital is distrustful what happens? Industries lag or close, trade of the retail merchant falls off, the jobber and wholesaler suffers, railway traffic diminishes, hundreds of thousands of wage earners are thrown out of work, distress becomes general, school houses are opened and cities are compelled to begin charitable work for the idle.

No political party that countenances the creation of distrust is worthy of the people's confidence. It will be a sorry day for the country when the calamity howlers succeed in reversing those beneficent policies which the Republican party has put into effect and which have resulted in an era of the greatest prosperity any nation has ever known.

That industries and business of all kinds continue to prosper there can be no doubt. The few strikes in the building and other trades are not indicative of depressed conditions. Wage earners do not strike in times of panic or want; they strike for higher wages, and no taller expects an increase in wages when work is scarce and thousands of his fellows are idle.

There is ample evidence that prosperous times are still with us. A glance at the newspapers, Democratic as well as Republican, shows that millions of dollars are being expended in building new factories and enlarging old ones, in constructing new trolley lines and improving the roadbed and equipment of steam railways.

More persons are employed now than ever before. As proof of this statement, take, for instance, the railways, whose traffic always is a reflex of business conditions generally. The number of employees on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States on June 30, 1903, was 1,312,537, or 639 per 100 miles of line. These figures, compared with those of 1902, show an increase of 123,222, or 45 per 100 miles of line.

A summary of dispatches taken from the Boston Evening Transcript, the Pittsburg Dispatch and other reputable newspapers in the last five days is here given:

**Steam and Electric Railways.**  
New York.—Two million is the estimate of the cost of the steel mills wanted by the Grand Trunk Pacific for 1904.

Kansas City.—One million dollars is to be spent by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company in the development of holdings in Clay County, Mo., opposite Kansas City.

Jackson, Miss.—Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be spent by the Coast Electric Railway in constructing a line from Henderson Point to Point Cadet.

Pittsburg.—The Baltimore and Ohio will spend \$200,000 in improving its passenger station at Baltimore. The Washington and Annapolis Terminal is erecting a \$75,000 freight house at Pittsburg.

Alamogordo, N. M.—The El Paso and Northwestern Railroad is building fifty residences at Alamogordo for employees.

Buffalo.—Ten large locomotives have been added to the rolling stock of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Pittsburg.—Pittsburg railroads are increasing their coal and cattle car supply. The Baltimore and Ohio is in the market for 1,000 gondolas and 250 refrigerator cars.

Buffalo.—The Lake Erie has ordered 1,000 wooden and 500 steel cars. The Pittsburg and Lake Erie has put into service 1,000 new steel cars.

Burlington, Vt.—At a cost of \$200,000 the Central Vermont Railway will construct a branch line from Bethel to the newly developed granite quarries three miles from Bethel.

Buffalo.—The Lake Shore intends to resume four-tracking the road from Buffalo to Chicago.

Wichita, Kan.—The Frisco Line is reconstructing its track and roadbed between Wichita and Ellsworth, giving employment to several hundred laborers.

Pittsburg.—The Union Switch and Signal Company reports that the new orders booked for August exceed any other month of the year.

Chicago.—Western railroads brought to Chicago last week 5,205,000 bushels of grain, showing an increase of more than 1,000,000 bushels over the grain traffic in the corresponding week last year.

New York.—The manufacturers of machine tools report that there is a decided improvement in the demand from the railroads which are repairing their rolling stock.

New York.—Eight million dollars will be

expended by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in improving the service from New York to the Bronx. The road will issue \$15,000,000 of bonds.

Memphis.—Twenty-five locomotives are being built for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Juniata shops.

Derby, Conn.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has decided upon important improvements on the Berkshire division at Derby.

Memphis.—The projected railroad from Clarksville to Eads's Point, in Mississippi, is said to be secured; estimated cost of construction, \$15,000 per mile.

Jefferson City.—Railroad officials at Jefferson City say they are much encouraged because of the heavy increase in business within the past two weeks.

Pittsburg.—A \$7,000,000 deal involving the purchase of twenty-two miles of road in Massachusetts and Northern Connecticut is under way.

St. Paul.—The docks are so full of coal many boats are still compelled to wait several days to unload. This condition is owing to a scarcity of cars which are being used in the wheat fields.

Detroit.—Freight traffic officials of the road centering in Detroit all state that business is picking up.

**Iron and Steel Industry.**  
Pittsburg.—One hundred and fifty more men to be given employment in new mills being erected by the Inter-State Steel Company of Tarentum and the Allegheny Steel and Iron Works.

Pittsburg.—By producing 1,651 cotton bales in eight hours' work the employees of the Pittsburg Steel Company broke the world record previously held, 1,614 bales.

St. Paul.—One hundred thousand tons of ore in excess of last year's product will be taken out of six working iron mines on the Iron Range, adding in royalties to the school fund \$30,000.

Easley, O.—Easley steel plant running on double time turning out 30,000 tons of rails for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Bradford, Pa.—The Edgar Thompson plant of the United States Steel Corporation has resumed operations, giving employment to 1,000 workmen.

Pittsburg.—Twenty-five hundred men given employment by the resumption of work in the Carnegie Steel Company No. 2 of the United States Steel Corporation and Mills Nos. 8 and 9 of the American Steel and Tin Plate Company.

Pittsburg.—Six hundred and fifty given employment by resuming the Carnegie Steel Company.

Pittsburg.—New open hearth furnaces of the United States Steel Company plant at Canton started up together with the plate, sheet and bar mills.

Chicago, Contract for 64,000 pounds of material awarded the American Bridge Company by the South Spillway and Lock road, to be used in extending the system; estimated cost, \$5,000,000.

Newport, Ky.—Five hundred men given employment by a resumption of work in the sheet, puddle and bar mills.

Grand Rapids, Pa.—One hundred and forty thousand dollars was paid out by the Edgar Thompson Steel Works after the first week of resumption of business.

Pittsburg.—The pay roll of the Home-Steel Steel Works has been increased \$30,000 by the employment of additional men.

Pittsburg.—The new plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, which will keep the rail mills at Bradford operating for the next six months.

New York.—At a cost of \$1,000,000 a new plant of the Seamless Tube Company is being built at Mousens, Pa.

**Southern Industries.**  
Asheville, N. C.—In the last year 117 buildings have been erected at Asheville.

Chattanooga.—The Government will spend millions of dollars the coming year in improvements to the benefit of Chattanooga wage earners and producers.

Charleston, W. Va.—A \$200,000 factory is to be established at Charleston.

Memphis.—More than \$4,000,000 has been spent in building enterprises during the present year.

Tampa, Fla.—During the year \$55,219 has been expended in building and \$50,000 of bonds are to be issued for municipal improvements.

St. Louis, Mo.—A hydro-electric plant recently completed at a cost of \$1,100,000 is furnishing power for machinery and lighting purposes covering an area of twenty-five miles.

Paris, Tex.—More than \$1,000,000 in the estate of investments at Paris during the year 1904.

San Antonio.—Building operations now under way represent an expenditure of \$750,000.

Berkley, Va.—A steel door and blind factory is a new addition to industries of Berkley.

Dallas, Tex.—There is a demand for 2,600,000 laborers in the cotton fields and in the factories of the State.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Mena Coke and Coal Mining Company of Mena, Ark., has been chartered with a capitalization of \$200,000.

Columbia, S. C.—A cotton mill is to be established at Columbia by the Marion Cotton Mills Company with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Richmond, Va.—The new Ashby Cotton Mill, containing 8,000 spindles, will be started up at Emporia, Sept. 15.

Charlotte, N. C.—The remodeled Lenoir Mills of Charlotte will be in operation by October.

Columbia, S. C.—The Dryden Mills of Spartanburg, operating 12,000 spindles and 350 looms, will double its plant.

Asheville, N. C.—The Brazos Valley Cotton Mill Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Charlotte, N. C.—The contract has been awarded for \$100,000 for the erecting of buildings for the Riva Mills of Greensboro. The company is incorporated for \$1,000,000.

Nashville.—A \$500,000 plant for the manufacture of carbon paint is to be erected at Nashville.

St. Louis, Mo.—The \$75,000 stone dam of the City Mills Company has been started.

Sandersville, Ga.—More than \$245,000 has been spent in Sandersville in the last year in industrial enterprises and improvements.

Baltimore.—Three million dollars is to be invested in commercial enterprises upon the resumption of navigation of the Oronoco River between Mazon and Tuskeville, Ill.

Louisville.—The Kentucky Packing and Provision Company is a daily capacity of 1,000 hogs, 100 cattle and 500 sheep.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Welsh and Lesh Manufacturing Company is doubling the capacity of its spoke factory at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo.—A \$250,000 and iron plant is being erected by the Grenada Cotton Oil Company.

Blountingham, Ala.—Universal Equipment Company organized, capital \$60,000.

Sylva, Ala.—Capital stock of the Alabama White Iron Company increased to a quarter million dollars; property to be developed.

**Miscellaneous.**  
New York.—The lockout and strike of 1,200 plumbers in Brooklyn has been declared off, the master plumbers granting

the journeymen an increase of wages from \$4.50 to \$4.75 a day; the agreement runs two years.

Trenton, N. J.—Statistics show that the increase in the number of manufacturers in New Jersey in the last ten years is almost double that of any other State, the percentage being 72.

Kansas City, Mo.—Among the noteworthy improvements at Kansas City are \$1,000,000 soap factory; \$1,000,000 oil refinery and pipe line; \$1,000,000 packing plant; railroad elevators, additions to terminal facilities cost \$1,000,000.

Harrisburg.—Four hundred men and women are to be given employment in new industries at Locher, near Harrisburg. The large farm of former United States Senator J. D. Cameron is to be transferred into an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

Salem, Mass.—One hundred thousand dollars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons in an industrial village.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Employing 8,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has resumed operations.

Minneapolis.—Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis.

# SOME COMPARISONS

## CONDITION OF TREASURY UNDER PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS.

### How the Public Debt Was Managed When Democracy Was in Power and How the National Finances Were Conserved Later by Republicans.

When Grover Cleveland began the first fiscal year, July 1, 1893, of his second term, our public debt was \$1,315,000,000; when the fourth fiscal year closed, June 30, 1897, it was \$1,817,000,000, an increase of \$502,000,000, without anything to show for it.

When Benjamin Harrison began his first fiscal year, July 1, 1889, our public debt was \$1,010,000,000; when his fourth fiscal year ended, June 30, 1893, it was \$1,545,000,000, a decrease of \$535,000,000.

When we add Cleveland's increase of \$502,000,000 in the public debt to Harrison's decrease of \$535,000,000, we have a bill of indictment amounting to \$33,000,000 against the Democratic party as a result of "four years more of Grover."

When Benjamin Harrison began his first fiscal year, July 1, 1889, he found \$154,000,000 cash in the public treasury; when he closed his fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1893, the cash balance was \$107,000,000, an increase of \$47,000,000, without selling any bonds to increase the public debt.

When Grover Cleveland began his first second-term fiscal year, July 1, 1893, he found \$107,000,000 cash in the public treasury; when he closed his fourth fiscal year of that second term, June 30, 1897, he left only \$83,100,000 of a cash balance, though in the meantime he had sold enough bonds for cash to increase the public debt by \$272,000,000; consequently he really decreased the treasury cash by \$184,900,000, being the \$272,000,000 bonds sold less the \$184,900,000 difference between the \$83,100,000 and the \$107,000,000 cash balance.

When Benjamin Harrison began his first fiscal year, July 1, 1889, the net public debt—that is, the entire debt less the cash in the treasury—was \$975,000,000; when he closed his fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1893, it was only \$838,000,000, a decrease of \$137,000,000 as the result of four Republican years.

When Grover Cleveland began the first fiscal year of his second-term, July 1, 1893, the net public debt was \$838,000,000; when he closed the fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1897, it was \$858,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000, as the result of four Democratic years.

When we add Harrison's decrease of \$137,000,000 in the net public debt to Cleveland's increase of \$20,000,000 in the same, we have another \$208,000,000 bill of indictment against the Democratic party for only four years of financial misrule.

When William McKinley began the first fiscal year of his first term, July 1, 1897, he found only \$831,000,000 in the public treasury; when he closed his fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1901, the treasury cash balance was \$1,095,000,000, an increase of \$264,000,000 as the result of four Republican years of protection to American industries and financial ability. And this was in spite of the fact that \$340,000,000 had been paid out for the cost of the Spanish war for the freedom of Cuba.

When we add McKinley's increase of \$264,000,000 treasury cash to Cleveland's real decrease of \$184,900,000 in the same, we have \$448,900,000 plus the Spanish war expense, as the true gain to the country of four years of Republican prosperity immediately following four years of Democratic adversity.

When Roosevelt's first fiscal year began, July 1, 1901, the treasury cash balance was \$1,068,000,000; when he closed his third fiscal year, June 30, 1904, it had increased to \$1,852,000,000, an increase of \$784,000,000, notwithstanding that all the Spanish war taxes had not been abolished, but \$500,000,000 had been paid out for the Panama canal property and rights; and that \$5,000,000 had been given, and nearly \$5,000,000 more loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

When we summarize the treasury cash transactions from the beginning of Cleveland's second-term first fiscal year, July 1, 1893, to the end of Roosevelt's third fiscal year, June 30, 1904, we have the following:

Cleveland's loss in treasury cash ..... \$138,000,000  
McKinley's gain in treasury cash ..... 267,000,000  
Roosevelt's gain in treasury cash ..... 284,000,000  
Paid cost Spanish war ..... 340,000,000  
Paid to Spain for Philippines ..... 20,000,000  
Paid account Panama canal ..... 50,000,000  
Gift and loan Louisiana Purchase Exposition ..... 10,000,000

Total ..... \$1,109,000,000  
Eleven hundred and nine millions of dollars betterment less forty-eight millions increase in our treasury—being about \$1,061,000,000, or \$1,061,000,000 to the credit of seven years of Republican control of our national finances.

WALTER J. BALLARD.  
Schenectady, Aug. 25.

## SLY OLD DAVID.

### Unique Position Now Occupied by Judge Parker's Manager.

It is not often that a political leader finds it necessary to promise his party associates that he will keep out of office and be unrepresented in the councils of his friends in case of the success of his own nominee. This unique performance has been exemplified by the Memphis member of the Democratic party, David Bennett Hill.

The effect is rather grotesque. It is much as if the king of the nursery rhyme were to declare that he would not, in any case, taste of the pie, after the four and twenty blackbirds had been caught, plucked and baked in a big dish of pastry.

The reception given to the promise of Memphis to "keep the good after the fat of next January" is rather comical. The more outspoken of the Democrats say plainly, "Pshaw! I don't believe it!" while the more secretive ones simply "wink the other eye" with a grimace that would make the frowns of the man that "broke the bank at Monte Carlo."

It is a sly old David, so it is! Well he knows how to draw the towel skin over his own; confident he is that no baying will hide from the faithful few his real

nature, while the gullible many, he imagines, will joyfully count upon his meekly retiring into private life as soon as he has seen his party triumphant in the fall elections.

It is a grotesque position, that of the Wolfert's Tost politician. To gain his ends he promises to keep out of all participation in the results he is working for. It must have been some cost in self-respect that this sop was given to the more respectable wing of the New York Democracy, men who will not train with Hill, and who do not scruple to say so.

But with those at whom the shot was aimed Hill's promise will avail nothing. They know the man. He has no friends, nor has he any enemies who believe in him, except as to his limitless power for evil politics in whatever he undertakes. It is quite probable that he will retire from politics before the first of January, 1905, but it will be, not by his own volition, but because of the defeat of his party at the polls in the preceding November.

## MR. HILL'S RETIREMENT.

### It Is Fortunate for Him, but Its Manner Is Not the Best.

David Bennett Hill announces that he will retire at the end of his sixty-first year, from politics, but that he will take part in the present campaign. The mistake that Mr. Hill makes is that he does not retire now. This is one of the things he said in his recent opening campaign speech at Binghamton, New York:

"That vast corruption exists in many departments of the Federal Government is virtually conceded. It has been declared often that more corruption has been disclosed during the last four years than during the whole previous period of our history. Therefore it must exist, or it could not be disclosed. Convictions for frauds, however, can be counted on one's fingers. The Republican party tends toward socialism. It advocates the right to build up one man's business at the expense of the community. What the American people demand is a free field and a fair contest in the race of life."

It is perhaps fortunate for Mr. Hill that he has decided to disappear from politics. It is most unfortunate, for his sake, that in his speech, practically opening the campaign on the Democratic side, he should have been guilty of political falsehood. That is not the manner in which a good American should sing his swan song.

All men should be fair. Mr. Hill declares that enormous corruption exists under the present Republican administration, and intimates vaguely that the Republican party is responsible for any evil which may have occurred. He refers especially to frauds of the Postoffice Department, and there were some frauds. We at least admit this. Into every great party will necessarily be introduced some thieves. What has happened in the United States following the discovery that some officials of the Postoffice Department were indirectly stealing? What has happened is this:

The Republican party punishes its own thieves and throws them out of its ranks. What happened to the men who stole under the present administration? They are already wearing striped clothes and doing the lockstep in various localities. Could there be a better proof of the soundness and honesty of the present administration in that it punishes its own sinners, and, very properly, punishes them to the utmost.

David Bennett Hill, in intimating that there has been unpunished crime among the vassals of the party which is conducting the affairs of this government, is now, in guilty of political trickery and political falsehood of the basest kind.

It is very earnestly to be regretted that an exceedingly clever American should mar the circumstances of his exit from political life by expressions of what are not facts, and of a sort never countenanced by the greatest leaders of great parties. What Mr. Hill said at Binghamton cannot mar the record of the Republican party one jot or tittle, but it can mar the respect which the American people held, aside from all party lines, for one of the ablest of politicians.

## YOUNG DEMOCRATS

### Those Who Voted for McKinley Probably Will Support Roosevelt.

(Kansas City Star, Independent.)

Some allowances must be made, of course, for the optimistic representations of politicians at the approach of every great election. It is a part of the game to manifest confidence, even if the policy of "claiming everything" has been discredited by the best political managers.

But the declaration that, according to more or less careful canvasses, the young Democrats who bolted Bryan and voted for McKinley will remain in the Republican party, is quite plausible. Those old Democrats in whom the party spirit is still strong in spite of the trying alignment of the Democracy four and eight years ago, may be expected to return to the fold pretty generally this year, but there is nothing except party feeling to draw them in, and this does not exist to any great extent among the younger generation, especially among those who have already broken over the lines to vote for a Republican President.

Indeed, President Roosevelt appeals with especial force to the young men of the nation. Considering his achievements, he is still a young man himself. He is in intimate sympathy with the spirit of early manhood. He is vigorous in mind and body, and is active in both. He is strongly progressive. His leadership has been inspiring to all classes, but more especially to those in whom ambition is assertive. His policies appeal forcefully to those who would make a stronger and a better nation. He stands for those reforms that are regarded as essential to the perpetuity of personal liberty and civic righteousness.

The belief that President Roosevelt, in his splendid fulfillment of an obligation assumed as a result of accident, has earned an election at the hands of the people he has served, is especially strong in the hearts of the younger generation of voters.

The Democratic argument this year should be printed in the humorous columns. It is, in brief: "You need not be afraid of us, for if we elect a President and the House, the Republican Senate will keep us from doing any damage."

"Growth is the law of our national, social and industrial being. We have not yet reached the limit of the Divine purpose. Tomorrow will be greater and more splendid than today."—Senator Fairbanks, at St. Paul, August 31, 1904.



# CASH INCOME FROM FARMS

Effect of Republican Policies in the Corn Belt and Wheat Growing States.

## VALUE OF LANDS GREATLY INCREASED

Prices of Cereals in "Lean" and "Fat" Years—Market Demand Affected by Action of National Administration—Rise in Values.

It has been quite customary for Democratic writers and speakers to attribute the extraordinary prosperity of the last eight years to Providence, and to deny that the Republican party could be especially allied with Providence.

In answer to this contention President Roosevelt, in one of his campaign speeches in 1900, made the witty remark that the Democratic party had "fused with about everything except Providence."

In relation to the remarkable increase in the agricultural prosperity of the United States during the years of Republican rule subsequent to the last Democratic administration (1893-1897), it is the Democratic policy to sneeringly ask if the Republican party produced the bountiful crops, or had anything to do with the droughts, the rust, or other influences hitherto affecting the prices of commodities the farmer had to sell.

Such sneering remarks, however, cannot suppress the fact that while there have been many vicissitudes during the last eight years in crop conditions, yet there has all this time been a more or less steady and big increase in the cash income from American farms.

In 1901, for instance, owing to hot winds and drought, there was a lean year in corn, and yet the farmers of the United States got \$921,655,738 for their corn that Republican year as against \$491,000,947 for their corn of the Democratic year 1896, which was a "fat year," as regards naturally splendid crop conditions, but a lean year indeed, as regards prices.

The Republican year 1901 was thus a year in which prosperity for the Corn Belt farmers was preserved, despite a great natural disaster to the corn crop, while the Democratic year 1896 was a year in which there was no prosperity in the Corn Belt despite the especially bountiful size of the corn crop.

**Dollar Wheat vs. Fifty Cent Wheat.**  
AT THE PRESENT WRITING THE CASH PRICE OF WHEAT AT CHICAGO IS ABOUT \$1.10. In August, 1903, it was 77 1/2 to 80 1/2 cents; in August, 1902, it was 63 1/2 to 70 cents; in August, 1901, it was 60 1/2 to 70 cents; in August, 1900, it was 71 1/2 to 70 1/2 cents; in August, 1899, it was 60 to 74 1/2 cents; in August, 1898, it was 65 1/2 to 70 cents; in August, 1897, it was 70 1/2 to \$1.07; in August, 1896, it was 53 to 63 1/2 cents; in August, 1895, it was 58 1/2 to 72 cents; in August, 1894, it was 51 1/2 to 58 1/2 cents.

**AT PRESENT WRITING THE CASH PRICE OF CORN AT CHICAGO IS 50 CENTS.** In August, 1903, it was 60 1/2 to 63 cents; in August, 1902, it was 50 to 60 cents; in August, 1901, it was 53 1/2 to 57 1/2 cents; in August, 1900, it was 37 1/2 to 41 1/2 cents; in August, 1899, it was 30 1/2 to 33 cents; in August, 1898, it was 29 1/2 to 33 1/2 cents; in August, 1897, it was 20 1/2 to 32 1/2 cents; in August, 1896, it was 20 1/2 to 25 cents; in August, 1895, it was 20 1/2 to 25 cents.

**Yard Stick of Republican Prosperity.**  
The general drift of these price figures, covering a period of about eight years, has been of course significant not merely of the size of the crops of these particular years, but of the general steady increase in market demand. Wheat is not only "king of crops," but it is also, as regards its consumption, a yard-stick of national progress.

The more people advance in civilization and in prosperity the more wheat flour will they consume. The present great awakening amongst the Oriental races is synchronous with the development of an enormous trade in Pacific Coast wheat flour through the "open door" to these nations of the Orient.

In the case of corn it is certainly a fact worthy of much attentive interest, that despite the high prices for corn during the last three years, the demand even at these high prices has not abated.

1903 .. 400,975,913 5.81  
1904 .. 517,143,143 6.38

In this table it is significant to note that the lowest per capita of wheat consumption during the last fourteen years occurred during the Democratic period from 1893 to 1897, and that since the first election of William McKinley and the inauguration of Republican policies, up to the present time there has been AN INCREASE OF OVER ONE-THIRD IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

**Increased Value of Farm Lands.**  
The farm lands of the United States represent the great portion of its real capital. When crop after crop is produced from the soil, the capital still remains practically intact, unless judgment is used in planting crops without rotation, or unless the cream of the soil is washed away by floods, or unless the productive value is otherwise destroyed through various kinds of improvidence like the interference with forest life at the headwaters of streams.

The farm lands of the country are thus unlimited sources of wealth as compared with mines and forests the annual income from which represent not real income, but instead encroachments on real capital.

**How the Increment Is Earned.**  
The value of the crops produced during a particular season tend to regulate the value of the capital (the soil) from which they are produced, just like the dividends which different securities which pay them. Henry George has spoken of the "unearned increment" from the country, from the appreciation in land values.

But while the agricultural history of the United States for the last eight years has shown an enormous amount of this "increment," yet to say that it has been "unearned" is a rank injustice to the farmers who have cooperated with Providence to produce the crops on which not only land values, but the national prosperity is based from year to year.

There are some people who seem to think that it is only by speculation that wealth is acquired. There are other people who hold that hard industry is all that is needed for the accumulation of the riches of this earth. There are others who lay stress on smartness, on economy and on other traits of long headedness. But while there are many different ways by which individuals of our country have grown wealthy, yet to trace out how the United States as a nation has grown to be a multi-billionaire, we must primarily consider the record of yield and prices on our crops.

It is a popular delusion that the size of the crops is the whole thing as regards agricultural prosperity. Providence and the farmer's individual diligence are responsible for the size of his crops. But the financial appreciation of this great work of Providence and himself, which makes up the "supply," is determined by the market "demand," and this in turn, is affected largely by national economic policies.

Except for wheat the supply from this year's crops of the United States will probably be greater than for last year. In the aggregate as regards wheat, the crops will this year very likely be the most abundant in our history, unless the present bumper prospects in corn should, at the eleventh hour, be reduced by unlucky visitation of frost. And in the aggregate, as regards values, it looks as if our crops would this year bring greater wealth to the United States than ever before.

**Steady Gains in Value.**  
The following tables show how steadily have been the gains in cash values of staple crops, despite fluctuations from year to year in size of crops:

	Production.	Total Value.
Totals—1903	2,244,176,025	552,898,801
1902	2,523,048,312	1,017,017,340
1901	1,522,510,801	921,555,768
1900	2,105,102,516	751,220,036
1899	2,078,145,033	620,210,110
1898	1,924,184,600	552,023,428
1897	1,922,077,933	501,072,932
1896	2,283,876,105	401,000,607
1895	2,151,138,880	344,085,367
1894	1,212,770,052	254,719,102
1893	1,010,400,131	251,625,027
1892	1,028,404,000	242,140,080

	Production.	Total Value.
Totals—1903	784,094,130	207,081,005
1902	987,842,712	303,884,862
1901	730,808,724	203,058,777
1900	890,125,080	208,030,238
1899	700,177,733	198,107,075
1898	780,000,443	186,405,304
1897	698,767,309	147,074,710
1896	707,340,044	132,485,033
1895	824,443,537	103,055,008
1894	602,030,928	214,810,020
1893	638,854,850	187,570,092
1892	601,035,000	200,253,011

	Production.	Total Value.
Totals—1903	20,303,410	15,003,871
1902	33,030,692	17,080,703
1901	30,384,830	10,009,742
1900	23,095,027	12,205,417
1899	23,001,741	12,214,138
1898	25,057,522	11,875,350
1897	27,303,324	12,230,047
1896	24,300,047	9,000,700
1895	27,210,070	11,004,826

	Production.	Total Value.
Totals—1903	61,903,040	556,876,880
1902	69,857,570	642,060,064
1901	50,110,900	445,538,870
1899	50,000,750	411,020,187
1898	50,370,020	395,000,847
1897	50,904,970	401,890,723
1896	59,282,158	389,145,414
1895	47,078,641	393,185,015

	Production.	Total Value.
Totals—1903	247,127,880	151,635,004
1902	254,037,450	184,111,439
1901	210,923,787	98,811,107
1899	228,783,232	80,323,832
1898	102,300,338	70,574,772
1897	104,015,904	80,043,050
1896	252,234,510	72,182,350
1895	207,237,370	78,084,001

**A Lesson in Potatoes.**  
The last annual report of Secretary Stone, of the Chicago Board of Trade, makes some significant remarks regarding these steady gains in the cash value of our crops. It says:  
"Our production of wheat in 1903 aggregated 337,822,000 bushels; of corn, 2,244,177,000 bushels; of oats, 784,094,000 bushels; of rye, 29,303,000 bushels; of barley, 131,801,000 bushels, showing a total yield of the principal cereals of, in round numbers, 3,387,317,000 bushels, valued on the farm at \$1,730,715,476, grown on 172,005,117 acres. Our crop of hay aggregated 61,300,000 tons. The yield of potatoes aggregated 247,128,000 bushels, valued at \$151,635,004, produced on 2,010,855 acres; the yield was 37,505,000 bushels less than that of the preceding year, but the value was \$17,527,000 greater, showing the largest valuation recorded in any year, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT OF 1896."

"The farm value of the chief cereals, of hay and of potatoes, raised in 1903, amounted to \$2,477,730,450. The crop of wheat was 32,241,000 bushels less than that of the preceding year, but its farm value was \$20,841,000 greater; its valuation was in excess of the value of the crop of any year excepting that of 1901."

**What Makes Prices Higher.**  
The purpose of this article has thus been to show that while crops may vary in size from year to year, the cash income from them means at a general way to increase from year to year whatever the size of the crops. Last year (1903) the total farm value of the chief cereals and of hay and potatoes was nearly two billion and a half dollars, and this year it promises to be much greater than last.

So far as the mere size of the crops is alone concerned, it would seem reasonable to assume that a crop of wheat of 400,207,000 bushels (the crop of 1894) should, in January, 1895, have sold so low as 45 1/2 cents per bushel, while the 1904 crop of wheat, which at the lowest present estimates is 330,000,000 bushels, should now be selling at \$1.10 per bushel.

But it is evident that there are causes at work to make our farm products sell better from year to year. While supplies fluctuate the market demand steadily increases. This fact should be considered a very strong "bull" argument not only on land values, but on the general future business condition of the country, for every increase over this two billion and a half dollars of farm land income of last year means just so much more income in the purchasing power of the American people, and just so much more business for all our industries, and just so much more work, wages and profits for all our people anxious to better their condition of life.

The causes that are at work to make farm products sell better from year to year are undoubtedly connected with the general policies of Republican administration. When William McKinley, in 1890, said it was better to open American mills to American labor than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world, he expressed the policy that transformed bad times for the entire people under Democratic rule to good times for the entire people under Republican rule. With the people in the cities more prosperous, because of the policies of protection and of sound money, the people in the country were bound to be more prosperous, too, because there was an improved market for what they had to sell. This, in a nutshell, is the secret of the constantly increasing agricultural prosperity of the United States under Republican rule.

### NOT FIT TO BE PRESIDENT.

An "Evening Post" Opinion of Judge Parker.

(New York Evening Post, July 1, 1903.)  
We presume that Judge Parker's greetings in Georgia as "our next President" will not ruffle his judicial calm. Like the rest of us, he has seen too many next Presidents a year before election.

They name every man like grasshoppers in July before the nominating convention. But the Judge will be subjected in his Georgia address to a pretty sharp test of his fitness for President, next time or ever. Will he have the courage to speak a direct and wholesome word to the people of the South on the question which is rapidly becoming the leading national issue?

We mean, of course, the whole matter of bridled suffrage, denied citizenship, refusal of equal treatment before the law, and the recrudescence of slavery, as affecting our negro population. The Southern papers are full of it, and demanding that the South be "let alone" in its challenge of human rights and disregard of the constitution. Edward M. Shepard told the people of New Orleans that the South ought to be left to go its own way. But can a man named as "our next President" agree to such a local nullification of national laws? If he can, he is not fit to be President next year or any year.

**Of Course Not.**  
David B. Hill stated, in one of his speeches, that Mr. Roosevelt, on taking the oath of office after the death of President McKinley, said that he would not be a candidate for President in 1904. President Roosevelt has never made a promise as to his own personal action which he did not redeem. The President is outspoken, fair and square. These are characteristics of the man. He makes no promises he does not intend to keep, and he keeps such as he makes. The silly story started by Hill had no foundation in fact, and it is really not worth the ink and paper that has been used in denying it, except that it once more marks the character of Hill.

"I have no words of abuse for Theodore Roosevelt. I believe him to be a brave, honest, conscientious man. I give him full credit for having a splendid courage of conviction."—Thomas E. Watson's speech accepting Populist nomination.

Liberal compensation for labor makes liberal consumers for our products. The Republican policy of protection makes both.

## UNLIKE DEMOCRATS

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF REPUBLICANS NEVER SHADY.

**Sale of Philippine Bonds to a Western Bank, the Highest Bidder—Democratic Deal with the Belmont Syndicate Riddled.**

The fourth installment of the \$3,000,000 of Philippine bonds was taken at 101 1/4 by the Western National Bank of Oklahoma City, whose bid for the bonds was the highest. The fact that a western bank should outbid leading institutions of Wall street for these bonds suggests how the West is rapidly gaining in financial power and importance. No western bank would have dared to bid for such a large issue of bonds without being perfectly satisfied that it could find a broad market for them amongst local investors. The old financial problem of the West was to get money from the East. The present problem of the West is to find good channels for the investment of its own money.

By a transaction such as this, we find investors in the Southwest become creditors of the Philippine Islands. In other words, they are loaning some of the fruits of their own prosperity under Republican rule to help along the prosperity of our nation's wards in the Philippines. The security which United States government over the Philippines gives to the investor in property, trade and industry, makes the credit of the islands good, so that investors are quite willing to pay a premium for Philippine bonds. If the United States government were not sovereign over the Philippines, it is a question whether the islands would be able to float bonds even at a discount, hence many needed improvements for the islands could not be carried out. Were the Democratic party to be successful in the election this fall, the owners of Philippine bonds would doubtless see a quick slump in their market value.

**Notorious Democratic Deal.**  
It is the Republican policy in the case of necessary issues of bonds, like the loan of 1898 and this Philippine bond issue, to sell the bonds by popular subscription or by public competitive bidding for them. This gives the whole people an equal chance, and all sections of the country an equal chance to secure their investment and to realize whatever profit their ultimate appreciation may bring. Under the Democratic plan, as followed out during the last Cleveland administration, the government ignored the small investors, and had no use for any financial institution west of Wall street.

For instance, on Feb. 18, 1895, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury signed a contract with a New York syndicate for the selling of \$92,315,400 four per cent bonds. These bonds the syndicate sold to the public for \$95,110,244, clearing a profit for itself, out of the transaction, of nearly \$3,000,000. The price at which the bonds were sold to the syndicate was equivalent to 104 1/2, when the existing United States four per cent bonds, with less than half as long a time to run, were bringing 111 1/2. The conditions of the deal dictated to the government the terms of the deal. ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THAT SYNDICATE, AUGUST BELMONT, IS THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL ADVISER AND BACKER OF ALTON B. PARKER FOR PRESIDENT.

## WHY ALL'S WELL IN KANSAS.

It Is Because of Sound Money and the Protective Policy.

Few people realize how or why the condition of Kansas is watched with such solicitude throughout the country—especially in the Western States.

The fact is indisputable that there is something about its climate, the mercantile disposition of its people and the condition of its life in Kansas that make it a sort of barometer for the rest of the republic. When there is anything serious about the matter with Kansas it is certain that all is not exactly right with her neighbors. When there is a drought in Kansas there is apt to be a mighty thirst in all the region west of the Mississippi. When the rains and sunshine bless Kansas with bountiful harvests and the crickets and grasshoppers give her white birth, the fatness is apt to extend beyond her borders and fill the land with reason for rejoicings and content.

When Providence frowns on Kansas the heart of the nation is usually sorrowful for her—and for itself.

When Providence smiles on Kansas the rest of us generally bid adieu to melancholy.

Therefore Senator Fairbanks did well, in opening the Republican campaign at Marion, Mo., Sept. 1, to remind his auditors of the chance that had come over their prospects since the days when the whole land rang with the cry, "What's the matter with Kansas?" Happily he was able to proclaim, if not from the house tops, at least to the telegraph operators for dissemination throughout the nation, that "All's well in Kansas."

Swiftly he drew the picture of the conditions as they existed eight years ago. Kansas was suffering from the effects of Democratic administration. The forests of her agriculture languished. Her crops rotted in the field or were marketed at unremunerated prices. And much more to the same effect. Then he pointed to the prosperity of the present, without need to recapitulate the blessings that good crops, good prices, good government and sound money answered upon Kansas as from an "exhaustless urn." "During the last seven years," he said, "no one has shared the prosperity which has come to the country in a fuller degree than the farmers of Kansas." And he illustrated the prosperity of the State by the increase in her bank deposits "from \$38,000,000 in 1895 to over \$80,000,000 in 1903." As a matter of exact record it might be well to say that the bank deposits in Kansas increased from \$38,000,000 in 1895 to \$84,055,110, or 180 per cent, while those of the whole country increased from \$21,823,330 to \$540,040,702, or slightly under 134 per cent.

Would the reader know how all this wonderful prosperity came to Kansas? It was through her own industry stimulated and protected by the sound economic and monetary policies of the Republican party.

In 1895 corn on the farms of Kansas was bringing 38 cents a bushel; last year, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, it brought 30 cents or exactly double as much.

In 1895 the price of wheat on the Kansas farm was 51 cents per bushel; last year, according to the same authority, it was 71 cents.

In 1895 the price of oats on the Kansas farm was 17 cents; last year it was 30—a case where 30 cents was a joke which the Kansan appreciated clear down to his boots.

During this period freight rates on wheat per 100 pounds from Atchison, Kan., to Chicago were reduced from 24 to 19 cents, and on rye, barley, corn and oats from 20 to 16 cents.

In 1895 the revenue of the railways per passenger per mile in the territory of which Kansas is the center was 2.275 cents; in 1902 it had fallen to 2.236 cents. In the same period the railroad revenue from freight in the same territory had risen from 1.101 cents per ton per mile to 0.878 cents.

There are good times in Kansas because of good government, good crops, good prices, increasing manufactures and declining rates for transporting the fruits of all kinds of industry to the markets of the world; and when there are good times in Kansas there is little occasion for discontent throughout the rest of the Union.

## FARM WAGES.

Figures as to Rates Paid in England and the United States.

The August Labor Gazette, a government publication issued monthly by the British Board of Trade, gives an interesting account of the half-yearly agricultural hirings at Whitstable, 1904, for the counties of Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland and North Lancashire, which affords an instructive view of the rates paid farm hands in England. The official report prepared for the department states that "the supply of male farm servants was fairly plentiful, owing partly to slackness of employment in other industries," but that "wages showed a downward tendency in the case of men, but women were scarce and their wages were well maintained."

The following were the rates generally agreed upon for the half year:

	Per six months with board.
Best men .....	\$7.00 to \$10.00
Second class men .....	\$6.00 to \$7.00
Youths and boys .....	\$5.00 to \$6.00
Best women .....	\$5.00 to \$7.00
Second class women and girls .....	\$4.00 to \$5.00

These rates have been slightly increased in the transcription from English money into dollars and cents at the ratio of 45 per pound, but they afford a clear and authoritative exhibit of what British farm hands receive, for male farm hands exclusive of youths and boys in Great Britain cannot be much, if any, above \$150 a year, while the average for women would be somewhere around \$100.

We have no similar figures for the United States, but in a recent bulletin entitled "Wages of Farm Labor in the United States," issued by the Department of Agriculture, the figures of the average monthly wages of farm laborers in this country are given. Multiplied by six, to arrive at the half yearly rate, they furnish the following:

	Per six months with board.
1890 .....	\$74.70
1891 .....	75.24
1892 .....	75.77
1893 .....	76.00
1894 .....	76.24
1895 .....	76.48
1896 .....	76.72
1897 .....	76.96
1898 .....	77.20
1899 .....	77.44
1900 .....	77.68
1901 .....	77.92
1902 .....	78.16
1903 .....	78.40

It will be perceived that the average rate paid in the United States in 1902 for six months is within \$1.30 of the maximum rate paid to the best farm hands in Great Britain in May, 1904, and almost double the minimum paid second class men.

The figures of our Department of Agriculture, moreover, apply only to those laborers hired by the year or season, the rates where the engagement is by the day are very much higher, being 89 cents per day, with board, and \$1.13 without, in 1902, against 63 cents with, and 81 cents without board, in 1894.

This would make the pay, with board, in 1894, average \$94.50 for a half year of 150 days, while the average compensation of the American farm laborer paid by the day in 1902 would be \$133.50 for the six months, with board.

But statistical averages, valuable as they are in reflecting the general conditions, are elusive and tantalizing things when they attempt to cover the rate of wages in an occupation like agriculture, which, including employers and employed, numbers at least 11,000,000 persons over 10 years of age and upwards of every age, color and sex. The American farm laborer knows what wages he receives, and he can compare it with what is paid in England, and greatly to his own satisfaction.

He also knows that the above averages in the United States, for 1894 and 1902 fairly though faintly reflect the difference between his industrial condition during the last Democratic national administration and now. And in November he will not vote for any party whose success would foreshadow a return to the conditions of 1894 and 1895.

**Expansion a Blessing.**  
United States Consul General Guenther, at Frankfurt, Germany, quotes a noted German professor as saying that expansion does not lessen a nation's inherent compactness and strength. On the contrary, a nation can only become great, he says, by having space in which to expand. Great Britain is cited as an example of what expansion has done for a nation that originally had little territory.

Rural free delivery has enabled farmers to obtain better prices for their products. Being brought into daily touch with the state of the markets, they are enabled to take advantage of information heretofore inaccessible to them. For this practical help they are indebted to the party that "does things"—viz., the Republican party.

With the immense crops which are now assured it is essential that prices be maintained so that farmers may reap the full reward of their labors. This is assured if the Republican party is continued in power.

## NOT AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY

The People Know Roosevelt, and Admire and Respect Him.

President Roosevelt is not an unknown quantity to the American people. He is personally well known to a vast number of voters in every part of the country. In New York he is familiar to all sight of a great majority of the people of that great city. Throughout his own State the same is true. In Boston he is as much at home as in New York; for Harvard is his alma mater. Throughout New England he is recognized as the representative and exponent of the State which have ruled the cradle of American liberty from the landing of the Pilgrim fathers.

And this native of the Empire State, this graduate from the famous New England university is even more fervently admired and beloved in the West—the far West—and the middle West, than he is in the East. And this intensity of feeling for Roosevelt in the West was away from sectional bias, as it is, but the national feeling of a virile people. A people who recognize a man when they see him!

During the McKinley campaign of 1900 Roosevelt, as candidate for Vice President, visited almost every Western State and territory. He spoke to immense crowds, and won friends by thousands by his straightforward, self-controlled, dignified utterances, and his mainly generous personality.

Toward the end of the campaign the national committee was overwhelmed by requests for speeches by Roosevelt in all parts of the country. It was a physical impossibility for him to accept one-fourth of the engagements to speak that were urged upon him.

In Chicago, where, on his return from the West, he addressed a great crowd at the Coliseum, he was received with the utmost exhibition of enthusiasm. His speech was calm, forceful, logical and convincing, a contrast to the frantic efforts of ordinary speakers.

Contrary to the expectations of people who had derived their ideas from the comic supplements, and other piffling atrocious of the yellow press, Mr. Roosevelt's utterances were characterized by a steadfast adherence to the main questions at issue in the campaign, and whatever he said bore the stamp of original thought, broad experience and study, and the most conscientious sense of responsibility. There was no ranting, no personal abuse, no wild statements or strange imaginings, in any of Mr. Roosevelt's speeches, and there was no posing. He stood before his great audiences dignified, collected and amply able to take care of himself—an American gentleman. In language, in bearing, in all that he said and did, there was what made friends for him of all who came within the sound of his voice.

President Roosevelt has visited the Pacific coast since his assumption of the presidency, and there, as well as throughout his journey from and back to the capital, the people rose to him with an unmatched enthusiasm. He met and talked with hundreds of his fellow citizens, in every occupation, in every stage and state of society, from the cowboy to college president. He saw and spoke to and was cheered by thousands upon thousands of men, women and children. President Roosevelt is no stranger to the people of the United States. He knows them. They know him. And they understand each other.

## PLAIN ENGLISH.

It Comes from Oyster Bay and Applies to the New York World.

Sept. 1, according to a newspaper dispatch of that date, Secretary Loeb gave out a typew



## AFRAID OF OWN MEDICINE

Democrats Think Free Trade Panacea Harmless, Because It Cannot Be Taken.

## COWARDLY INCONSISTENCY

Of Party Leaders Exposed by a Democratic Free Trade Paper—Gorman and Davis Placed in an Unequivocal Light.

A comic feature of the present political campaign is the effort of the Democratic leaders to maintain the popular apprehension that harm might follow Parker's election through the breakdown of the system of protection, by explaining that after all it would be impossible to break down the system because the Republican Senate would stand in the way.

The logic of this Democratic reasoning is somewhat like that of the boy who explained that by refusing to eat pins he had saved his life—only that in the Democratic case the country would be saved not by the Democratic refusal to do harm, but only by the Democratic inability to do the harm it was openly trying to do. Judge Parker in his speech of acceptance said:

"IT IS A FACT AND SHOULD BE FRANKLY CONCEDED THAT THROUGH OUR PARTY BE SUCCESSFUL IN THE COMING CONTEST WE CANNOT HOPE TO SECURE A MAJORITY IN THE SENATE DURING THE NEXT FOUR YEARS. HENCE WE SHALL BE UNABLE TO SECURE ANY MODIFICATION IN THE TARIFFS SAVE THAT TO WHICH THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SENATE MAY CONSENT."

Mr. Parker further thinks that this fact of Democratic inability to modify the tariff should serve to prevent a recurrence of "THAT SENSE OF UNCERTAINTY AND INSTABILITY THAT ON OTHER OCCASIONS MANIFESTED ITSELF."

Democratic Courage Weakens. At the recent Democratic ratification meeting in Brooklyn a striking feature was shown of the effect on the minds of workingmen, of Democratic talk against the tariff. The tenor of the remarks of the big Democrats who talked was to the effect that free trade was a beautiful theory and the Democrats should be put in power because they stood sponsor for it, and since, after all, they would be unable when in power to put that theory into practice, the country with perfect safety could endorse the beautiful theory by putting its sponsors into power.

The New York Evening Post, a muzzwump free trade organ which is actively supporting Parker, but nevertheless cannot resist the temptation to expose cowardly inconsistency when it sees it, had this to say about the Brooklyn ratification meeting:

"Now that the party orators are face to face with the voters on the hustings, their courage has weakened. Having, in their exalted moments, declared that free trade as a principle, is robbery and works incalculable harm to the people, they shiver at the possibility of its adoption by the government at the polls. In a word, they shrivel on the tariff. Listen to Edward M. Shepard, who presided at Brooklyn. He said that the Democratic nominees stand for a sincere and persistent effort to reform the tariff and expedite the duties or reduce those duties, the plain effect of which is 'not to extend or diversify American industry, but to carry out the policy of the St. Louis declaration.' The obvious implication is that no fault can be found with protection if it extends and diversifies American industry. But when it is admitted that protection is a good thing in certain cases, it is going to be the number and variety of such cases? The argument that protection is an evil, per se is apparently abandoned."

The Alarm of Senator Bailey. "As much fault can be found with Senator Bailey's speech. One feels one's courage melted high as he declares: 'I will mediate a peace between the two sides, as my belief that no law which levies a tax for the purpose of raising revenue to support the government, is for the purpose of compelling an American citizen to pay more for the goods which he must buy, than a foreigner would pay for the same goods, is a downright robbery.' This has the true ring, but immediately it produces a great right in the Senator's mind. He then sees the Republican orators using his words to stir up alarm among the working men. So he cries out to the 'peace' earners of this country who are employed in protected industries, and who are sure to be told by the Republicans that the Democratic party favors absolute free trade, 'not to be afraid. THE DULLEST MAN IN AMERICA, JUDGMENT, he has tests. KNOWS PERFECTLY WELL THAT FREE TRADE IS AN ABSOLUTE IMPOSSIBILITY IN THE PRESENT SITUATION. WHEN THE DEMOCRATS ARE CALLED BY THE VOICE OF AN OUTRAGED PEOPLE TO ADVANCE THIS GOVERNMENT,' he wails, 'WE WILL FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE. HOWEVER MUCH WE MAY DESIRE TO DO SO, TO REDUCE THE AVERAGE DUTY BELOW A POINT THAT WILL BE HIGHER THAN THE MOST EXTREME PROTECTIONISTS EVER CLAIMED WAS NECESSARY. AND HIGHER THAN ANY MODERATE PROTECTIONIST WOULD BELIEVE ESSENTIAL for the protection of any legitimate industry.'"

"Shen Goo Lord, good free trade will not help the Democratic party in the least. If protection, as Democratic platform have so repeatedly affirmed, is in its very nature evil, it is a thing to be got rid of as promptly as possible. If the party orators should frankly say that, no one would misunderstand them."

Protection for Democratic Leaders. The cowardly inconsistency which the Evening Post thus exposes is characteristic of most of the Democratic leaders. They are afraid of their own medicine, which they advertise to the country as being such a fine thing—especially WHEN NOT TAKEN.

When the Wilson tariff bill was framed prominent Democratic leaders took the precaution to see to it that industries in which they themselves happened to be interested were not adversely affected by the bill, no matter how much harm might befall other industries. For instance, Senator Gorman took pains to keep the sugar tariff protected. The present Vice Presidential candidate, Henry Cassaway Davis, took pains to see that coal was kept off the free list, for his own immense fortune was largely represented in the coal lands of West Virginia.

Farm and Factory Reciprocity. (Former Senator.) Protectionist sentiment is growing in Canada, and appeals are made to the farmers to support that policy on the theory of the mutual helpfulness of fac-

tory and farm. American experience is, of course, appealed to. The facts that our farmers find their best customers in great manufacturing centers built up by protection, and that our manufacturing States and section are also the area of high farm land values and agricultural prosperity form an object lesson that must appeal powerfully to Canadian farmers who are handicapped by their produce. The people of our manufacturing States receive in wages and salaries \$2,104,036,083, a large proportion of which passes eventually to the farmers. It is a system of close mutual interchange and support, of domestic farm and factory reciprocity, which, with our great natural advantages, has made America a synonym for prosperity the world over.

## ROOSEVELT AND FARMERS.

Why the President Is Admired by Agriculturists. (San Francisco Call.)

Through the many expressions of President Roosevelt, runs a heavy note of appreciation for the homely and simple features of life as found in the country and on the farm. He said to the rugged people of Maine in 1902: "The man on the farm, more than any of our citizens to-day, is called upon continually to exercise the qualities which we like to think of as typical of the United States throughout its history—the qualities of rugged independence, masterful resolution and individual energy and resourcefulness. He works hard, for which no man is to be pitied, and often he lives hard, which may not be pleasant, but his life is passed in healthy surroundings, which tend to develop a fine type of citizenship. In the country, moreover, the conditions are such as to allow a closer touch between man and man than is often found in the city. Men feel more vividly the underlying sense of brotherhood and community of interest."

And again: "The man who tills his own farm, whether on the prairies or in the woodland, the man who grows what we eat and the raw material of what we wear, still exists more nearly under the conditions which obtained when the emigrants of 1776 made this country a nation than is true of any others of our people. In a country like ours it is fundamentally true that the well-being of the tiller of the soil and of the wage-worker is the well-being of the State."

Roosevelt's vital touch with things is always responsive to a contact with the natural conditions that characterize life on the farm. In an allied vocation he resorted to the wilderness to rid himself of the serious handicap of a frail physique, and emerged from that rugged experience physically a type of the American man, firm, broad-shouldered, deep-chested and with endurance equal to the performance of the hardest tasks. His contact with the people have inspired his philosophy, expressed in the "A" American who is to make his way in America should be brought up among his fellow Americans." That is true, for what can be expected of a man, expatriated in his childhood, educated and reared abroad, with no knowledge of his country and his countrymen?

## SECOND TERM QUESTION.

Roosevelt's Claim to the Presidency Stronger than Any Other Man's. (Kansas City Times, Independent.)

If President Roosevelt had been elected to the office he now occupies, Judge Parker's declaration that, if elected President, he would not be a candidate for re-election, might have some special weight in the present canvass among those who are believers in the one-term principle. But President Roosevelt came into office by accident. He was made Vice President against his personal wishes and political judgment. He was duty bound and he voluntarily pledged himself to carry out, so far as possible, the policies of his predecessor. If he has done well, he is especially entitled to the votes of the people. Under the circumstances his claim to the presidency is stronger than that of any ordinary candidate could be, for it he has faithfully fulfilled the office to which he was called by accident, he should be honored with the same office by election. The present incumbency of the presidential post should at least serve as a reliable probationary service. It is for the people to answer to his administration, for if it has been equal to or above the average, or satisfactory generally, he has stronger claims than any other man could have, for he asks an endorsement where another would ask for a trust. And this is the way the country is likely to look at the situation, President Roosevelt has made himself tremendously strong with the masses. He has convinced the nation of his honesty, courage and capacity. He has pleased vastly more Democrats than he has offended Republicans. And both the admiration he has aroused on the one hand and the enmity he has engendered on the other are tributes to his virtue and motives.

## Senator Stewart of Nevada Sees the Great Light.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, the last of the Silverites, has seen the great white light. His visions are those of Joseph and the seven fat years. His talk is of minerals and Nevada, and the blessings of the Dingley tariff on borax and wool. He said:

"President Roosevelt is very popular in the mountain States of the West. Through his influence the irrigation law was passed. The Dingley tariff is a great blessing to the far West. The tariff on lead, borax, wool and hides is especially beneficial to the interior mountain States. The people of Nevada are beginning to realize that the silver question has been relegated to the rear as a result of the enormous output of gold during the last eight years. Those voters who let the party go on account of the silver issue are returning and, with the Democrats who desire practical good, are uniting in support of the administration. My information is that Nevada will go Republican."

"We each and all owe a duty to the country, and to the State. It is a positive duty, and that is to aid in curing good laws and their faithful enforcement. We are not menaced by foreign foes. We have no fear of alien attack. We have nothing within to dread except the indifference of the intelligent citizen to the discharge of his civic obligations."—Hon. C. W. Fairbanks at Fresno, N. J., June 27, 1902.

In the government printing office at Manila there are 240 Filipinos employed and only 40 Americans. The natives are being educated in the printing art—a step toward self-government.



(Reproduced from the Minneapolis Journal.)  
HOORAY! A BRYAN TO THE RESCUE.

The way Bryan appears to be going to the relief of the "safe and sane" Democracy.

## TRADE WITH THE EAST.

We Have a Pathway to Asia and Will

There exists, practically, no limit to the enormous possibilities of trade with Asia for our Western wheat-growing States. Japan will be the entering wedge. Already we are in touch with Japan, already we are on the friendliest of commercial relations with her, relations certain to become closer and closer. Already Japan is beginning to eat wheat instead of rice. Her many millions of tons of rice Japan consumes every year cannot, of course, be definitely ascertained. The total is something enormous. But the sudden fact appears that already Japan is beginning to eat wheat instead of rice.

With mutual regard and commercial good-fellowship existing, and with Japan now turning to flour, and with the whole western side of our vast empire with flour to give to the rest of the world, the condition becomes most simple. For the good of all concerned, whole nations considered, it is necessary that we should put our wheat and flour across the Pacific Ocean and give to our brothers, and hungry, what they may require, and so, benefit them and greatly benefit ourselves.

The fact that the Japanese army is using the American hard-tack cracker is a fact the tremendous consequences of which, in its commercial possibilities, has not yet been realized. It means that Japan has begun trading earnestly with the United States in the cereal upon the production of which so much of our commercial welfare depends, and yet this is but a starting point as to what is coming to the United States in supplying Asia with food. Japan is our friend and will undoubtedly remain so throughout the future, but Japan, wonderful as she is, is but the fringe nearest to us of that great Asia, overpopulated and hungry, looking to this newer hemisphere to feed it, under newly existing conditions.

The conditions have been provided by the accidental possessions following a sudden war. We have made our pathway. Not to maintain that pathway, with its landing at the other side of the Pacific—which means the Philippines—would be a crime against the interests of this country and a crime against the interests of the Asiatic nations.

This crime will not be committed. The great commercial road secured across the greatest of the oceans, will be retained and maintained by the United States of America. "Imperialism" as they call it, or, not the bald fact remains that under the present Republican administration it is proposed to hold what Providence has given to us and with it to do what seems best for the ultimate welfare of the people of two hemispheres.

## TARIFF TRIMMING.

Why the Work Should Be Intrusted to Republicans.

This is but an allusion to a phase of what the Republican party, as it exists, is doing and is going to do, a particular phase to which reference is made, casually, as to the regulation of the tariff in the future. Those who make things know best what to do with the things they have made. The Republican party having made the tariff, which has made this country the most prosperous of all the countries of all the world, is the only party which can readjust the tariff as occasion may demand.

Naturally, and very properly, from their point of view, the opponents of the Republican party concede nothing. As a preliminary, they claim the tariff is a monster of some sort; that it is bad and has been ever bad. Nevertheless, under certain existing circumstances it seems to have worked well, and our great trade adventures and our manufacturers and our farmers and our workmen fatten under this same tariff.

So goes the present situation. Where has been exhibited intelligence should not intelligence be exhibited in the future? The party which has made the tariff is the party which will revise the tariff under the suggestions of common sense, as occasion may demand.

So potent have been the results of the

## THE AMERICAN COURSE.

A Policy that Works to the Advantage of Commercial Interests.

We are what we have become, and we propose to hold our interests as a world power for the benefit of the American people. This is the Republican program. Hence the recent Shanghai incident. China is an enormous nation occupying an enormous country, just now in a state of dissolution or reconstruction—no one can tell which. The various nations with various interests look upon its territory with longing eyes, but it does not seem best, with the interests of all considered, that it should be dismembered. It appears to be best for the interests of all the other nations of the world that it should be held rather than divided. This course has been decided upon by the leading nations of the world, following the suggestion and with the assistance of the present Republican administration of this country. This attitude is certainly right morally, and, in the long run, must be right as to material interests, particularly for the people of the United States.

Russia and Japan are at war. There has arisen an incident which is, somewhat an anomaly in international affairs. Warships have fled into a neutral port of China and other warships have pursued them. Under the laws of nations no battle may occur in a neutral port, such as that of Shanghai. The United States, taking the initiative, has promptly intervened to see that no violation of the laws of nations may occur, and has done this because of the helplessness of China, vast as the empire is, to enforce all proper international obligations in its own harbors.

This is but in keeping with the tone of what the United States under the present administration has done before. It suggested and induced an agreement between the great nations that China should not be dismembered. Having taken the initiative in this respect, it was but right and proper that we should take the initiative in seeing to it that what was suggested and built up by us should be enforced. This has been done.

That is the way the present administration of the government is doing things. That is the way it will continue to do things. The doing of this is for the greatest good for all the commercial interests and other interests of all the world. The doing of this implies and involves immediate executive action by the administration of the United States. It is for the good of the world.

Imagine such prompt, sensible and forceful action under the administration of a man like Parker, admitting for a moment the possibility of his election. Well, we can't imagine it!

The cry that President Roosevelt, if re-elected, will pick a quarrel and plunge the country in war is raised by the Democrats for the purpose of scaring the farmers, who are peace loving. The effort will be in vain, as the farmer, as does everyone else, knows that President Roosevelt, while urging that the country at all times be prepared to defend itself and maintain its policies, is for peace.

Carefully prepared statistics show that the number of business failures in 1902, the last year under President Harrison, was 10,344, while in 1893, the first year of his Democratic successor, they were 16,242. A party whose success always brings capital and causes an increase in the number of business failures is not one for patriotic Americans to support.

The auspicious and momentous fact is that never before in the history of the world has comfort been enjoyed, education acquired and independence secured by so large a proportion of the total population of the world in the United States of America that has occurred under protection.

## COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

That Is What Will Follow Our Control of the Pacific.

Laying aside the other questions to be affected by locality, is it possible that any sensible human being, living west of the Rocky Mountains, could do anything but support what those who are fumbling for objections to the existing administration call "imperialism"? This attitude is not confined to those west of the Rockies alone—far from it, because, with new means of trade communication, we are as one people in our handling facilities across this continent—but to the people of all the Pacific Coast States especially must appeal the fact that much of their future welfare must depend upon the new and extraordinary pathway the United States has made across the greatest of all the oceans and has so connected itself, for all commercial purposes, with the greatest of all the old nations of the Orient.

Business is business. We have taken into our hands the management of the Pacific Ocean and we are quite capable of retaining that management under any circumstances. Upon our retention of it depends, to an extent, our commercial welfare. We are the great producers of a new land—a vast continent yet in its infancy, and our welfare must yearly depend to a great extent upon what we export. We have exported to Europe and the East and exploited the Atlantic almost to its utmost; now we purpose to export across the Pacific and supply with whatever they may need the teeming millions of the Asiatic continent. Upon the realization of this great industrial dream, which has become a fact, must largely depend, in the future, the commercial welfare of the American people. Does any group of fanatics, opposing whatever has become an absolute essential, think that by raising the cry of "imperialism," the course of demands of great lines of trade of a great nation can be deviated for a moment? Nonsense!

## PARKER IS NOT A SAFE MAN.

Will Be Influenced by the Radical Element in His Party. (Mansfield (O.) News.)

If his own utterances are to be credited—and nobody is disputing them—Judge Parker in 1896 and 1900 was not for free silver, but on the contrary was an advocate of the gold standard, and yet he admits to having voted for Bryan and free silver twice. How strong his convictions and principles were for sound and honest money may best be judged by his profession of one thing and his practice of another.

If then as a virtually private citizen, protected as it were by the divinity he seems to think hedges in the judiciary, Judge Parker—possibly then without thought of further political preferment—could not bring himself to elevate principle above politics and to place patriotism above partisanship, how could he be expected, in the fierce light that beats upon place of political power and preferment, to prove other than milky plastic and complaisant to the wildest demands of the Democratic Huns and Vandals who would rent under the very fabric of government in their wild selfishness?

Is it not for the people of this nation to keep erring and sinning Democracy, possibly, but not positively penitent, on probation awhile longer—at least until it has brought forth fruits meet for repentance?

"Distrust whoever pretends to offer you a patent cure-all for every ill of the body politic, just as you would a man who offers a medicine which would cure every evil of your individual body. A medicine that is recommended to cure both asthma and a broken leg is not good for either." From Roosevelt's Speech at Providence, R. I., August 23, 1902.

Here is a veritable Roosevelt family: E. R. Conley, a farmer, who lives at Westfield, Ill., has six sons, six grandsons and three sons-in-law. All, including Mr. Conley himself, will vote for Roosevelt in November.

## TRIBULATIONS OF A GREAT-GRANDFATHER.

Elkins, W. Va., Sept. 2, '04.

Dear Sonny—Find to have breakfast in bed this morning all on account of a job little Stevie Elkins put up on me. His grandchildren gave what they called a "Rough Rider German" to the Republicans of Randolph County and got me to lead it in the suit I wore when "Old Hickory" licked the British at New Orleans in 1815.

You ought to have seen the what-you-call them favors—saddles, bridles, boots, spurs, rifle, gauntlets, pistols and pistols—enough to arm a cavalry regiment on trainin' day. Then they fitted me up with all the fixin's of a Colonel of the Rough Riders, mounted me on a fiery untamed 'hobby horse named Bucephalus and sent me prancin' up and down the line of shoutin' kids with fiddles playin' "Garry-own" and Steve Elkins yellin' like a Comanche Indian.

For about five minutes I was it. Gran ransacked Dick capelin' in my lady's chamber in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war wasn't in it with me—while my breath held out. Suddenly, ouch! my legs went back on me, the room turned turtle, as they say in the navy, and the next thing your Uncle Henry knew he was in bed with hot bottles all around him and the doctor feedin' him whisky with a spoon.

They say a man has more than 200 bones in his body, and I know it, for I've an ache in every one of them. But the bodily pains ain't the worst that came of my leadin' that Rough Rider German. Between the over-exercition and the whisky I had the dodgdestest night's sleep you ever knew. I dreamed a dream worse than Nebuchadnezzar. It seemed like I was visitin' you at Rosemount. We had spent the eve'n' tryin' unsuccessfully to find some issue that hadn't been "firmly and irrevocably" settled right by the Republicans, and you proposed that we should go out an' cool our fevered brows on the pier in the moonlight.

I was just beginnin' to quote poetry from N. P. Willis about the soft light that breaks across the lakes, when you whispered, "Sh! Look! By Dave Hill, if there ain't a gold fish!" I looked, but couldn't see anything but a fresh water sucker giving forth a putrescent glow as he floated by.

Before I could interfere, you shouted, "I'll catch him!" and plunged headlong into the murky tide.

"That was the last I saw of you. For hours I stood rooted to that spot, peerin' into the watery depths. You never came up. Only bubbles, and still more bubbles. Just like your speech of acceptance.

At last I pulled myself together and yelled for help. Dave Hill was the first to appear upon the scene. I see him now every night, red night cap on his head and the destinies of the Democracy in the hollow of his hand.

"Boys," said Dave, as soon as he took in the situation and summoned the Executive Committee, "boys, this is a serious occasion. We've got to get a new figure head for the ticket!"

"What's that?" says I. "What's the matter with your Uncle Henry? What becomes of the duties and powers involvin' on me under the Constitution in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the President?"

You should have seen the look of pity that came into that good man's eyes. Mind you, it was all a dream. I will never again believe that he never knew the touch of love, nor maiden's hand in his. "Nunky," says he, "Nunky, go home and go to bed! The Constitution refers to Vice President-elect. You are not elected yet, and it's a long shot that you won't be. If there had been any chance of that I'd have headed the ticket myself."

Before I could remonstrate he waived me aside, saying, "Go home, Nunky, and tend to your business aching cheeks."

That made one so mad I woke up. That's what one gets for leadin' Germans at eighty-one.

Your affectionate uncle,  
HENRY GASSAWAY.

## A THING WELL DONE.

A Record that Recommends Roosevelt to the Voters.

The relations between capital and labor in the United States are the existing conditions which affect the welfare of many millions of people. The relations between any administration and the adjustment of these questions must necessarily be careful and most delicate.

What has happened in this relation under the administration of President Roosevelt? What happened and what made the ultimate result in the gigantic miners' strike in Pennsylvania? (Who was it who devised the compromise, American way, a solution of the problem which affected the welfare of hundreds of thousands? Of course that is all, now, relatively, an old story. The man who did this with his common sense was the present candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency. He ventures upon things, and he does them well from a straightforward, patriotic point of view.)

Is it not a good thing to hear in mind that the record of what Theodore Roosevelt did in connection with the Pennsylvania labor troubles is one of the greatest recommendations for his election to the Presidency? There was a delicate situation—it was even a question whether the President should intervene or not. He did intervene, with wholesome success, and the result was for the good of a great mass of the people. Could there be a better campaign document than the plain story of what this man did in straightening out the relations between Capital and Labor in Pennsylvania.

Joseph Chamberlain, the great English statesman, in a recent speech to Englishmen declared that free trade was "a suicidal course. If you proceed in the present policy your workmen must either take lower wages or lose their work." The Democratic party would have us take up the policy which England is getting ready to discard.

Democrats may abuse President Roosevelt personally and misrepresent the Republican party, but they dare not tell the truth about his official acts or the record of the party, and then condemn it.

Compare the ruin and disaster during the last Democratic administration with the prosperity everywhere seen to-day. The contrast is an unanswerable argument in favor of Republican rule.